# The Bombay Gazette.

No, 51,507—New Series.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1899.

Established 1818

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1899. |
|---|---|---|---|
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 7th Jan. |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 14th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 21st " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 28th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 4th Feb |
| M.L. SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 11th " |
| * EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 18th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 25th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 4th Mar |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 11th " |
| * CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 18th " |
| M.L. ARABIA | 7903 | J. L. Parfitt | 25th " |
| * CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 1st April |
| M.L. CARTHAGE | 5198 | C. Gadd | 8th " |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 15th " |
| M.L. CALEDONIA | 7558 | E. H. Gordon | 22nd " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 29th " |
| M.L. PENINSULAR | 5287 | W. Wheler | 6th May, |
| * CLYDE | 4099 | C. T. Denny | 13th " |
| M.L. EGYPT | 7912 | G. Langbourne | 20th " |
| * SHANNON | 4362 | F. Cole | 27th " |

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

#### TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 15th November, 1898.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

#### ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| AMPHITRITE | G. Costanzo | 3,820 | 1st Feb. 1899. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,212 | 1st Mar. 1899. |
| IMPERATOR | | 4,139 | 1st April 1899. |
| IMPERATRIX | G. Nicolich | 4,212 | 1st May 1899. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE, or VENICE | Rs. 600 | Rs. 325 | Rs. 150 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.

#### ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| MARQUIS BACQUEHEM | G. Wallusching | 4,766 | 10th Jan. 1899. |
| VINDOBONA | C. Bellen | 4,351 | 7th Feb. 1899. |

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE or VENICE | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150 |

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS | Rs 960 | Rs. 575 |
| AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS | Rs 1060 | Rs. 695 |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Town of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-Deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on or about |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE | A. Mitis | 5,095 | 21st Jan. |

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Jan. 4, 1899.

### COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ERNEST SIMONS | 5,797 | deMaubeuge | 17th Jan. 1899 |
| INDUS | 6,000 | Chevalier | 14th Feb. 1899 |
| TONKIN | 6,000 | Vaquier | 14th Mar. 1899 |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,232 | Durrande | 11th Apr. 1899 |
| YARRA | 4,235 | X | 9th May. 1899 |
| SALAZIE | 4,255 | Negre | 6th June 1899 |

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly Addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on or about the |
|---|---|---|---|
| SYDNEY | 4,232 | Aubert | 12th Jan. 1899. |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

### R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES

Girgaum and 228 Bellasis Road Byculla.

CHARGERS. Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (30) and Saddle (Rs. 15) Raw Walers Charged extra.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem | 35 |
| Commission on Horses Bought or Sold | 17 |
| Examination and Certificate | 10 |
| Verbal opinion as to Soundness | 5 |

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 6th January, 1899, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th January, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 12th January, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 27th January, 1899.

FOR SEYCHELLES AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 9th January, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on or about 7th January.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields, Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1899.

### KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

### STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 28th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON. MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 5th January, 1899.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

| Vessels. | Captain. | Tons. | To Sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dos.BALDUINO | O. Canepa | 5,000 | 2nd Feb., 1899. |

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

| 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | 3rd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Rs. 550 | Rs. 375 | Rs. 150. |

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—

1st class, Strictly within three months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950. Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or "vice versa", and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 28th January, 1899.

For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 5th Jan., 1899.

### GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

| Vessel. | Tons. | Captain. | To Sail |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFARI | 1,432 | Zemlin | 19th Jan. |

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON
DELAGOA BAY
CAPE TOWN

MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road.

Bombay, 24th Dec., 1898

### HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

### ELECTRO-PLATE SILVER AND FANCY GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

from the best Sheffield and London House.

HALL-MARKED SILVER GOODS.

A Variety of Pretty Knick-Knacks and larger Articles eminently suitable for Presentation.

ENGLISH LEATHER GOODS.

of all Descriptions, in New and Artistic Designs.

ART BRASS WORK.

New and Pretty Patterns in Repousse and Hammered Work.

GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY.

New Goods carefully selected from the best London Houses.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

### TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

### FELICE CORNAGLIA,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

83, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
EAST STREET, CAMP, POONA.

ORDERS FOR XMAS

NOW REGISTERED.

- CAKES DECORATED AND UNDECORATED.
- MINCE MEAT PIES.
- PLUM PUDDINGS.
- ICE PUDDINGS.
- ICE CREAMS.
- ENGLISH PUDDINGS.
- FRENCH PUDDINGS.
- JAM AND FRUIT TARTS.
- CHOCOLATES, FANCY AND PLAIN.
- CHOCOLATES, LOOSE AND STICKS.
- ENGLISH AND FRENCH SWEETS.
- FRESH-MADE FONDANTS.
- FRESH ALMOND PASTE SWEETS.
- ENGLISH SEED & CT. CAKES.
- ITALIAN CAKES.
- CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.
- DRY CHESTNUTS.
- MARRONS GLACEES.
- FRUIT IN SYRUP.
- COOKED YORK HAMS.
- ITALIAN SALAMI.
- ITALIAN AND SWISS CHEESES.

Confectionery Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Hampers, on view. Stores and Wines guaranteed all of High Class Brands.

FELICE CORNAGLIA.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A VICTORIA (Vis-a-Vis) very light, roomy and easy running, has been recently done up, pole, shafts, monsoon cover and apron.

Also bay waler gelding about 15-3, aged, a strong free moving and reliable horse, quiet to ride or drive.

Price for turn out Rs. 600. Owner leaving India THIS MONTH. Apply to—

OFFICERS' MESS SERGEANT,
2nd Royal Irish Rifles, Poona.

FOR SALE.

PROPERTY OF BRIG.-GENERAL CURTEIS, BANGALORE, GOING HOME.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| B. Aus. g., well bred. SHOWY, regularly ridden on parade, fit for immediate work, broken to Harness | 1000 |
| Br. E g. g., about 15 hands, well bred, fast trotter, quiet in Harness, a smart HORSE, suitable for Dog-Cart | 400 |
| Ch. C-B. H about 14 hands, very good action, quiet, [believed by owner to be a perfect lady's hack] broken to Harness | 500 |
| BROUGHAM. English-built, for one or pair, light, quite a smart carriage, dark blue picked out with yellow, in good order, pole and shafts | 600 |
| T. Cart (sometimes called PHAETON in this country) English-built, easy running. India-rubber tyres, in good order, dark blue picked out with yellow, shafts and pole | 60 |
| STAFF SADDLE, not much used. Wallets in good order | 8 |
| MILITARY BRIDLE, breast plate, rope, for General Officer | 20 |
| Ditto | 20 |
| PIANO, Semi-grand, Trichord, by Konisch, specially made for India, expensive Piano, in very good condition, felt cover and tin-lined case included | 700 |

The above descriptions may perhaps be of use to intending purchasers, but are no warranty.

### GERMICIDE

THE NEW DISINFECTANT.

A POWERFUL OXIDISING AGENT.

To be used in the same manner as ordinary Disinfecting Powders.

Price per Large Tin 8 as, Per Dozen Rs. 5.

PREPARED BY

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

AS

A HAIR PRESERVER,
A HAIR RESTORER,
A HAIR DRESSING,
A HAIR STRENGTHENER,
A HAIR CLEANSER,

### KEMP'S EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE

STANDS UNRIVALLED.

A VEGETABLE COMPOUND PURELY.

No Injurious or Dangerous Chemical, Mineral, or Animal Substance enters into its composition—yet it does its work perfectly.

Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### TO THE DIABETIC KEMP'S FLUID EXTRACT OF JAMBUL (FRUIT)

IS a powerful Remedy, and its regular use gives immediate effect in the reduction of Renal Secretion and Sugar Formation. Special precautions are taken in the selection of the Drug and its treatment in the Company's Laboratory. The Extract is guaranteed to fully represent its medicinal properties.

### KEMP'S JAMBUL AND GLUTEN BISCUITS.

Palatable and highly efficacious. Should be taken with the Fluid Extract. Many remarkable cures have been effected by means of these valuable remedies.

EXTRACT. Price Rs. 3-8 per Pound.
BISCUITS. Price Rs. 2-0 per Box.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

### MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

| Menist's Spectacles. | Gold, Rs. | Silver Rs. | Steel. Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| With Turnpin Sides | 60 | 28 | 16 |
| With Single temple Sides | 50 | 24 | 16 |
| Folders | 50 | 28 | 16 |

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globula, Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG CO., Lincoln. England.

### THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME."

AUTOMATIC CYCLE TEACHER AND EXERCISER.

THE "CYCLE-AT-HOME," is an apparatus for automatically Teaching Cycle riding, giving the exact balance and steering of a Bicycle as on the Road, without danger or possibility of falling and perfect steering being obtainable. When the rider is seated the sensation is as if some one were holding the Bicycle behind in a firm grip, this in itself gives the desired confidence, and although the steering may be a little erratic at first, after a few minutes exercise it becomes as easy and natural as walking. The cycling public continues to grow daily, yet there are a great number of people who do not take up cycling simply because they dislike the element of danger and publicity which learning to ride entails, even in schools where cycling is taught, numbers of people object to the inevitable comparison made between their riding and that of other persons proficient in the art. If they cannot get into the swing of the thing at once, they say, "Oh! I shall give this up, I am only making myself a laughing-stock for others," &c., &c. These drawbacks are entirely obviated by the "Cycle-at-Home."

MARCKS & Co., Ltd., are now prepared to Teach Cycling on this principle, and they offer Free Tuition to those requiring it if Bicycles are purchased from their Establishment.

The apparatus is fixed up in a strictly private room where it can be used by making special appointments.

### MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE "NEW PREMIER" CYCLE CO., LD.

### CUTLERY.

IVORINE BALANCE HANDLES, Superior Quality.

PHILLIPS & Co.'s "Ivorine" handled Knives are strongly recommended, specially for up-country use, where the climate is hot and dry, as Ivorine stands all extremes of temperature, &c., does not split, and in appearance is similar to Ivory.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Meat Knives | per doz. | 17 | 12 |
| Dessert " | " | 15 | 0 |
| Meat Carvers | per pair | 8 | 8 |
| Game " | " | 8 | 0 |
| Steel Sharpeners | each | 4 | 4 |

### PHILLIPS and Co., Ld.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

### BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS at HOME should not be forgotten at XMAS time.

What more welcome PRESENT could be thought of than a hamper of really CHOICE CIGARS, such as the favourite

"BAHADUR."

ORDERS BOOKED for DELIVERY to any PART of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS AND LONDON.

### DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

| | | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ROSE ORANGE PEKOE | per lb. | 1 | 12 | 0 |
| GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE | " | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE | " | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| ORANGE PEKOE | " | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| PEKOE | per lb. | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| PEKOE SOUCHONG | " | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| SOUCHONG | " | 0 | 10 | 0 |

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers. All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887.

N. B. DANTRA & CO.,

Established 1887.

TEA MERCHANTS,

33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

### CRESTS AND MONOGRAMS

ENGRAVED ON STEEL.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Crest correctly engraved, from ... ... ... ... | 6 | 0 |
| Crest and Motto ... ... ... ... ... | 8 | 0 |
| Crest and Monogram ... ... ... ... | 10 | 0 |
| Monograms only, from ... ... ... ... | 5 | 0 |
| Address engraved, one line, any style ... ... | 4 | 0 |
| Address, two lines, any style ... ... ... | 6 | 0 |

Estimates sent for three or more Lines.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These Designs are Free of Charge when an Order is given, otherwise the Preliminary Sketch must be charged for.

### STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions ... | 0 | 4 |
| Note Paper or Envelopes, any colour, per 100 impressions ... ... ... ... ... | 0 | 8 |
| Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze, per 100 impressions ... ... | 2 | 0 |

### VISITING CARDS, PLATES, AND PRINTING.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| 100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved ... | 3 | 0 |
| 100 Ladies Cards printed and plate engraved ... | 4 | 0 |

Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra. This rate is for thick or thin Cards.

### VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ... ... | 1 | 8 |
| Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ... ... | 2 | 0 |

| | |
|---|---|
| REGIMENTAL CRESTS ... | No Charge made for Engraving when Orders are given. |
| CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES ... | No Charge made for Engraving when Orders are given. |

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS, PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

---

### CHATRE'S

### NEW INDIAN CIRCUS.

GRAND SENSATIONAL OPENING PERFORMANCE.

ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH JANUARY, 1899.

IN THE CIRCUS TENT ON THE ESPLANADE.

EXHIBITION OF HIGHLY TRAINED ANIMALS.

ACCOMPLISHED ACROBATS AND LADY ARTISTS.

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### GRAND MASONIC BALL, TOWN HALL,

FRIDAY, 13TH JANUARY, 1899.

Under the Patronage of

H. E. LORD SANDHURST,

Pro. District GRAND MASTER and GRAND MASTER of All Scottish Freemasonry in India.

By kind permission of the Officers of the Marine Battalion the String Band of the Regiment will be in attendance.

MASONS AND NON-MASONS.

Tickets to admit One Gentleman and Lady, Rs. 10.

Extra Lady's Ticket, Rs. 5.

To be obtained from :—

Messrs. THOMPSON and TAYLOR.
" W. B. GREEN and Co.
Mr. A. BENISTON, Tardeo.
" J. H. GORDON, B. I. Docks, Mazagon.
" J. W. SMITH, P. & O. Docks,

Messrs. F. HOGAN and A. BENISTON,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

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### GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE).

BOMBAY CASTLE, 27TH DECEMBER, 1898.

NO. 7093—7186-P.—The following NOTIFICATION issued by the Government of Bengal, No. 5885—MEDICAL, dated 3rd October 1898, is republished for general information.—

"No. 5885-Med.—The 3rd October 1898.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, and by the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 302, dated the 4th February 1897, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that the following rule exempting persons who have been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process from detention at Plague Observation Camps shall be added to the rules published under Plague Regulation No. 2, dated the 30th November 1897.

Persons holding a certificate in the form annexed showing that they have been inoculated by M. Haffkine's process shall, unless they are actually suffering from bubonic plague, be exempt from detention at Plague Observation Camps, except for such period as may be required to disinfect their baggage and clothes if those are considered suspicious. The certificate will be valid for six months from the date of inoculation.

PLAGUE INOCULATION (ROYAL ARMS TO BE EMBOSSED HERE) CERTIFICATE.

No.

CERTIFIED that , father's name ,

resident of Street / Village Town / Thana District,

has been inoculated by me, and that his thumb-mark was at the time impressed before me.

| Space for left thumb-mark | |
|---|---|
| | Signed<br>Dated |

"2. The public should be informed that the same exemption extends to all Provinces."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

A. WINGATE,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

---

CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two tea-spoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, Government Place, Calcutta,
Wholesale Agent in India for
INGRAM & ROYLE, LD.,
London, Liverpool and Bristol.

---

"LINSEED COMPOUND," Trade Mark of KAY'S COMPOUND ESSENCE OF LINSEED.

"LINSEED COMPOUND," a demulcent expectorant for Coughs and Colds.

LINUM CATHARTICUM PILLS, digestive, corrective, and agreeably aperient.

KAY'S CUE CEMENT.—Tips Billiard Cues firmly. "Your Cement is the best I have ever used."—JN. ROBERTS (Champion), 1866.

COAGULINE,—Transparent Cement for Broken Articles.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE—Just Landed.—BLUTHNER'S ALIQUOT GRAND PIANOFORTE. The Bluthner Grand is the Queen of Pianos. Every Gradation of tone, from the most Ethereal pianissimo to the loudest fortissimo can be perfectly produced on them. MARCKS & Co., Ld. Sole Agents, Bombay, and Poona.

FOR SALE.—One brand-new highest grade LADY'S CYCLE, by Hobart of Birmingham, with all Accessories. B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, etc., 125, Hornby Row.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Designers and Manufacturers of first class FURNITURE and INTERIOR FITTINGS, illustrated sheets free.

MANGE and other forms of SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle can easily be cured by a few applications of the original G's Liniment. Prepared only by THOMSON & TAYLOR 25, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LADIES en route to England are invited to inspect our Shirt Blouses, Latest Styles at very Moderate Prices, Fashionable Silk Ties and Bows to wear with same. —ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

THE FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, the 9th instant.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability, Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

LADY CYCLISTS should inspect the SWIFT before buying elsewhere. Splendid value.—W. H. THORNS and Co., Tamarind Lane, Bombay and Secunderabad.

DON'T Economize at the Expense of your Health. Drink only DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. It is daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocha berries in the latest pattern closed Cylinders under our own supervision and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved. Its unquestionable purity, rich flavour, full strength and uniform quality have established for it a reputation second to none in the market. A trial solicited.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Ibji, at Rs. 5-0-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-2, per case, at Bandora.

WANTED, a competent INDENT BROKER. Speciality Enamelled Ware. Apply to "F. R.", care of this paper.

WANTED, by Widow Lady, SITUATION, as BOOK-KEEPER, CLERK, OR DAILY GOVERNESS, qualified.—Address "25," care of this Office.

WANTED EMPLOYMENT—A YOUNG MAN (matriculated) age 23, seeks engagement as CLERK or COPYIST in any Railway, Mills, Presses, or Mercantile firm. Good handwriting, sober habits, and highest credentials, 5 years' previous experience. Good linguist fluently conversant with Portuguese, Goanese, Tamil, Maliyallum, Hindustani and Marathi. Willing to travel to any part of India. Address "S A M," care of this paper.

READER.—WANTED thoroughly efficient, reliable PROOF READER. Good Salary to competent man. None but experienced men need apply.—"W.", care of this Office.

RECEIVED Musical Plates, Decanters, Tumblers, Glasses, Dishes, Lamps, etc., and even Musical Chamber Pots—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

VOICE from Madras.—G. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk from Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR.—"I have found the Rooms most Comfortable and Clean and I have had every reason to be satisfied with all the arrangements of the Hotel."—J. ROSS, Major-General.

MATHERAN GRANVILLE HOTEL, situated on the highest and coolest part of the hill is OPEN for EUROPEAN VISITORS only. It is the nearest at Gymkhana, Neral, &c.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR. Esplanade Road.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

TO BE LET, opposite the Bank of Bombay, 3rd FLOOR and one OFFICE ROOM. on the 1st floor and 2 GODOWNS of the house, belonging to HAJI ISMAIL HAJI OOSMAN CHOTANI, residing at Pydhowni, Memon Wada.

OFFICES or RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS, SECOND FLOOR, TO LET, Church Gate Street.—Apply E. W. FLOWER, Hummum Street.

LAYS AND THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Rs. 1-8 Postage Annas 4 To be had at this Office.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD and LADY CURZON.—A GROUP taken at the Government House, Bombay, with their Excellencies LORD and LADY SANDHURST and STAFF. Now available at the Art Photographic Saloon of Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, Photographers to H. I. M. the Queen Empress of India, Hornby Row, Bombay. Price Rs. 5. each copy mounted on card, unmounted Rs. 4. Packing and postage extra.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

FOR SALE.—CHINESE CHOW DOG PUP, good pedigree, and possessing all the distinctive marks of its breed.—Address "S," care of this office.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice Engraving, Copper-plate, Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

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### INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette"
And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 50 BARRELS ROSIN.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 7 Inst., at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Latham and Co's. godowns next to Agra Bank, Fort, on account and at the risk of the concerned ex s. s. Stolzenfels—423. P.D.F.S. 1-50—about 50 Barrels F. Grade Rosin.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following.—

Furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables writing, dressing, and washhand tables, hat and book stands, sewing machine, and sofas.

1 case of hats.
38 canvas folding deck chairs.
1 Photographic lence by Marion.
On account of the concerned—
V, 6 J. B. 1-4—4 cases stoves and wicks.

AT 2 P.M.

1 lady's and 3 gent's new pneumatic bicycles, complete.
1 "Falcon" new pneumatic bicyclee.
1 light victoria in good order.
1 high-wheel dogcart.
1 glass-fronted double-seated brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 9th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of Mr. Rustumjee Cursetjee Davur, and on account of the concerned, an invoice of best platedware suitable for presents, consisting of biscuit boxes, honey sugar, jam and butter, pots, ice-pails, pickle and egg frames salad bowls claret jug fruit dishes, cake and bread baskets sugar and cream frames, salvers cases of ice-cream, spoons, carvers, fish knife and forks, knife rest and fork, etc.

The above is now on view

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN BORAH-BAZAAR STREET, WITHIN THE FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Nowrojee Framjee Makechatana, and on account and at the risk of the surviving mortgagor, Bai Bhicaijee, widow of Jamsetjee Cooverjee Ghadially, and also on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased mortgagor, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Ghadially, in presence of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 15th day of October 1894 the undermentioned landed property, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 437, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under No. 16, situate at and fronting on the west side of Borah Bazaar Street, in the registration district of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the Borah Bazaar Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage belonging to the premises, on the north by Hanuman Lane, and on the south by the house of Nowroji Nusserwanji Kaka, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of the mortgagors, and now in the possession of the mortgagee, Nowroji Framji Makechatana.

For further particulars and conditions of the sale, applications may be made to Messrs. Little and Co., Solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Alexandra Hotel, above the "Seamen's Rest", near Victoria Dock, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, one brass framed sympathetic square piano by Rose and Co., in good order, Wheeler and Wilson's Cabinet Sewing Machine, English-made fire proof safe by Lord, English phaeton, light victoria, Arab bay horse, 5 years old, going in saddle and harness, large fowl cage, lamps by Hinks, pictures, oil carpets, etc., the property of the late E. C. WATKINS, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1899.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c. Also property of a gentleman consisting of air-tight tin box, books, artificial flowers, ladies' costumes complete, blue, dark-green, and grey etc., etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong office shigram in very good order.
1 second-hand English-built victoria, by "King," London.
1 second hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 handsome grey Arab quiet in harness.
1 bay waler quiet in harness and saddle.
Property of the late Sir Charles Farran, Chief Justice.—
1 English-built glass-fronted double-seated brougham, by Laurie and Marner in good order.
1 set of single and double harness.
1 gentleman's hunting saddle.
1 child's saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL TANK ROAD OR BHULESH-WAR ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Gordhandas Ghaneshamdas and Dulabhdas Balmookandas, under the power of sale reserved to her under the indenture of mortgage, dated the 14th day of January, 1898, the following property :—

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the messuages, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kapurwady at Bhuleshwar, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,536 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the Bhuleshwar Road, on the west by the 2nd Khatarally Lane, on the south by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and on the north by the property of Ramchandra Vithoba and others, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Solicitors, Fort, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 8th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 4, Chuckla Street, opposite the Crawford Market, the whole of the stock-in-trade of Messrs. Peeroo Dossa and Co., closing their business, consisting of drawing-room suites, bed-room, dining-room and office furniture, carpets, a sweet-toned mahogany cottage piano in good order, clothes and gown presses, almyrahs, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, dressing and wash hand marble topped tables, camp cots, jardiniers, meatsafes, towel horses, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES, at Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Lines, outside the Fort.

Under instructions from Bai Bhicaijee, widow and administratrix of the late Mr. Manockjee Dadabhoy Bhagat and pursuant to the High Court order dated 13th October, 1898, made in suit No. 270 of 1898 (wherein Cursetjee Manockjee Bhagat and others are plaintiffs and Bhicaijee, widow, defendant) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on SATURDAY, the 28th, inst., at 4 p.m., the following valuable properties.—Lots 1 and 2 will be put up for sale either together or separately.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Farzandari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate any lying in Bombay without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, on the north side of Second Marine Lane or street, containing by admeasurement one-hundred and forty-two square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C ward No. 2554, Street Nos. 45, 47, 49 and 51 and bounded as follows—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Jamsetjee Esuljee Bois, on or towards the west by a common passage and the property of Dadabhoy Ramji Karanjia, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the 2nd Marine Lane aforesaid, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax and quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the south side of 3rd Marine Street, near Dhobi Talao, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 66 square yards and 6-9th of a square yard or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue partly under Collector's old No. 727, New No. 3299, Old survey No. 10, New Survey No. 2-8312, and partly under Collector's Old No. 1588, New No. 7312 Old Survey No. 1-10 A, and New Survey No. 1 8312, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C Ward No. 2641, and Street No. 41, and bounded as follows :—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Ruttonjee Master, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Edulji Merwanji and now of Dosabhoy Jamsetji Khumbatta, on or towards the north by 3rd Marine Street, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Maneckjee Dadabhoy Bhagat which said premises are now in the occupation of the vendor and her tenants.

On the same day at 4-30 p.m.,

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the south side of 3rd Marine Street, containing by admeasurement forty-one square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 727, new No. A-3808, old Survey No. 10, new Survey No. 8314, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under C ward No. 2607, street No. 17, and bounded as follows,—That is to say on or towards the east by the property formerly of Nusserwanji Nowroji and Rustomji Nowrojee, and now of Buchoobai Moorambawalla, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Cooverbai, daughter of Cursetji Cowasjee Cama and now of Framjee Neterwalla, on or towards the north by a sweepers' passage, and on or towards the south by the 3rd Marine Street aforesaid, and which said premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 6th January, 1899.

---

WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

### JOHN JAMESON & SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

### WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

| | |
|---|---|
| METAL CAPSULES | BLUE.....One Star.<br>PINK.....Two Stars.<br>GOLD.....Three Stars. |

OF ALL DEALERS

Sole Export Bottling Agents [illegible] & S

## NOTICE! TO SMOKERS. NOTICE!

ANY one who wants fresh REAL HAVANA or MANILA CIGARS must obtain them fr[illegible] undermentioned well-known Firm, who have just Unpacked a Consignment of the Celebrated Cigars Manufactured by BOCK & Co., of Havana

### SPECIALITIES.

| | | | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of | 50 | ............... | per box | 14 | 0 |
| M[illegible]s Regalia de Preferencia " | 50 | ............... | " | 15 | 0 |
| Dainties Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo | 25 | ............... | " | 10 | 0 |
| Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo | 25 | ............... | " | 12 | 8 |

### MANILA CIGARS

### "FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

These can be recommended as good smokes :—

| | | | | | | Cash, Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings | | | | ............... | per box | 11 | 0 |
| Non Plus Ultra | do. | 50 | do. | ............... | " | 9 | 0 |
| Isabels | do. | 50 | do. | ............... | " | 7 | 8 |
| Exquisitas | do. | 50 | do. | ............... | " | 7 | 0 |
| Princessas (small size) | do. | 50 | do. | ............... | " | 5 | 0 |
| Little Devils | do. | 50 | do. | ............... | " | 3 | 0 |
| Club Londres | do. | 100 | do. | ............... | " | 7 | 0 |
| Neuvo Habano Especial | do. | 100 | | ............... | " | 6 | 0 |
| Habano 1A (extra large size) | | 100 | | ............... | " | 6 | 8 |
| Habano 2A | do. | 100 | | ............... | " | 4 | 8 |
| Cartado 1A | do. | 100 | | ............... | " | 6 | 8 |

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

### TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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## NOW READY.

THE

## INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

### FOR JANUARY, 1899.

### SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

## INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

### THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.

### POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.

### STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.

PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.

A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.

PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

This GUIDE, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good Medium for Advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1885.
BRANCHES at Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawalpindi, and London.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ........................ | 40,00,000 |
| RESERVES AND REST........................ | 13,83,900 |
| SECURITY PROVIDED FOR DEPOSITORS... | 53,83,900 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for Home Remittances receive 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Receipts issued for 1 year 5 per cent. 2 years 5 1-2 per cent., 3 years 6 per cent. per annum.

Special rates are given for Short Terms Deposits during the busy season.

PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received, carrying 5 per cent. interest, compounded half-yearly.

N. B.—The Bank will also transfer sums for Deposit or Credit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

Accounts are opened and Receipts issued in the name of "either or survivor."

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIS and CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited, free of charge, in any of the Interest Deposit Accounts.

CREDITS, LOANS, BILLS, and PROMISSORY NOTES negotiated.

INVESTMENT ORDERS on London Stock Exchange under Code with London Branch.

Rules and Particulars obtainable at any office of the Bank.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..................... | £1,500,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..................... | £1,114,625 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..................... | 562,500 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS | £562,500 |

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bomb

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...... | Yens | 12,000,000 |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ............ | " | 10,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ...... ....... | " | 6,960,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK
The UNION BANK of LONDON, AND THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Albert Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

## BANKS.

### NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | £1,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ......... | £500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ............ | £250,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

### HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Paid up Capital.................................. | $ | 100,00,000 |
| Reserve Fund..................................... | $ | 90,00,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors......... | $ | 100,00,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co.)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER. }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY. | HANKOW. | PENANG. |
| BANGKOK. | HIOGO. | RANGOON. |
| BATAVIA. | ILOILO. | SAIGON. |
| BOMBAY. | LYONS. | SANFRANCISCO |
| CALCUTTA. | MANILA. | SINGAPORE. |
| COLOMBO. | NAGASAKI. | SOURABAYA. |
| FOOCHOW. | NEW YORK. | TIENTSIN. |
| HAMBURG. | PEKING. | YOKOHAMA |

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Received on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

47, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 51, Dalhousie Square, South Calcutta.

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### A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent in plain sealed envelope, free of charge.—S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON ENGLAND. Established [illegible] Years.

## INSURANCES.

*Guarantees Against Embezzlement.*

### INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.
Secretary.

### CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS.............. £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates

C. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

### BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

## BANKS.

### CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers.

LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E. C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S. W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowin interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

### COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 1,00,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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### J. RATILAL & CO.,

TOBACCONISTS
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA BURMAH AND CEYLON
FOR
LAMBERT AND BUTLERS.

TOBACCOS:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
FLAKED GOLD LEAF,
HONEY DEW,
PRIZEMEDAL BIRD'S EYE,
VIKING NAVY CUT,
LOG CABIN,
LILY OF THE VALLEY,
GOLDEN BIRD'S EYE.

CIGARETTES:—
JESSOMINE,
MAY BLOSSOM,
and NEEDLEPOINTS

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED

All goods found affected at any time replaced at shortest notice

All inquiries to be referred to

### J. RATILAL & CO.,

Tobacconists,
406, Shaikh Memon Street,
BOMBAY.
BRANCH:—66, Canning Street, Calcutta.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

## NOTICES.

### WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

### BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS.

THE FOLLOWING dates have been FIXED:—

SATURDAY 7th January, 1899.
Do 14th do do
Do 21st do do
Do 28th do do
Do 4th February do
Do 4th March do
Do 11th do do
Do 18th do do
Do 25th do do

The BOMBAY RACES will take place on SATURDAY 18th, WEDNESDAY, 22nd and SATURDAY, 25th February, 1899.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 2nd December, 1898.

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### THE OOTACAMUND HIGH SCHOOL.

FOR the DAUGHTERS of Military and Civil officers, under the care of the SISTERS of the Church Assisted by English (certificated) Ladies will (D.V.) re-open the first week in February at SHEDDEN HOUSE which is one of the most healthy in Ootacamund standing 7,500 feet above the sea and a little over 300 feet above the lake which is not visible from it. There is good drinking water on the premises lately analysed by the Government Analyst. The grounds are 9 1-2 acres in extent and contain two Tennis and two Badminton Courts. Pupils are prepared and presented for the Cambridge Local Examinations.

For prospectus, etc., apply to

THE SISTER IN CHARGE.

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### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 75 OF 1893.

BAI DAHI alias NANIVAHU ……………Plaintiff.

vs.

HURGOWANDAS JIVANDAS and another …Defendants.

PURSUANT to the decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 2 th day of January 1894, the following immoveable property will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office, in the Court-house, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, 1899, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece of or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the buildings and stable standing thereon situated on the Ridge Road, Malbar Hill, in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one thousand square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 3191 and street No. 96, and by the Collector of Pension and Tax under old No. 572, new No. 2698, old survey No. 21, and new survey No. 7247 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by the public road called Malabar Hill, on or toward the West by the property of Flora Simon Abraham Nathan, on or towards the North by the property of Mr. S. A. Nathan, and on or towards the South by the property of Culliandas Kirparam, and which said premises were formerly in the possession of Manmohandas Lukhmidas and are now in the occupation of the tenant of the Receiver appointed in the above suit. For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Damodar and Jamsetji, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 9, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. Dated this 28th day of November 1898.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

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### H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for TWELVE MONTHS, commencing from the FIRST DAY of FEBRUARY, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-nine:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cocoanut Oil Best | about | 24 tons. |
| Castor Oil Best | „ | 75 tons. |
| Kerosine Oil 125° Flash | „ | 6022 gallons. |
| Kerosine Oil 150° Flash | „ | 2688 gallons. |
| Cotton Waste No. 1 Best | „ | 21 tons. |
| Mineral Oil suitable for Lubricating Machinery, Engine Parts, and Axles | „ | 30 tons. |

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventable causes in transit.

Cocoanut Oil and Castor Oil casks to be returned FREE to Waree Bunder, Bombay.

Each item to be tendered for separately. Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings, Fort, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on the 14th January, 1899.

Forms of Tender can be had on application at his office on payment of one Government Rupee.

The Successful Tenderer, or Tenderers, will have to deposit security in Government Paper, or in Cash, to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest, or any tender.

W. GAYE,
Ag. Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Secunderabad, Dated 23rd Dec., 1898.

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JAMES SMART,
ESTABLISHED 1851. TAILOR & OUTFITTER,
32, WALBROOK, LONDON, E. C.,
536 & 538, CALLE PIEDAD BUENOSAYRES.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Cameras, Hand and Stand; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

TO NERVOUS MEN.

I have resolved, after much consideration, to give to sufferers who will send me a self-addressed stamped envelope the PRESCRIPTION which CURED ME after 17 years of suffering from Nervous Debility caused by the Errors of Youth. This Prescription is from my own experience an infallible GUARANTEED CURE for Lost Manhood, Exhausted Vitality, Premature Decay, Youthful Imprudence, Weakness, Despondency, Varicocele, Dimness of Sight, Loss of Energy, Brain Fag, Loss of Memory, Melancholy, Blotches on the Skin, Noises in the Ears, Bladder, Gravel, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs. It is a SIMPLE, SAFE and CERTAIN CURE. Write to

W. H. BROWN

14, CHESHAM ROAD, BRIGHTON, SUSSEX ENGLAND. (Name this paper.)

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| | Shares. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last Half-Yearly Divid. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | |
| Bank of Bombay | 20,000 | 500 | all | 10 p.c. }<br>1 bon. } | 1200 |
| Bank of Bengal | 40,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,125 |
| Bank of Madras | 10,000 | 500 | all | 10 pr. ct. | 1,180 |
| Commercial Bank of India | { 10,000<br>{ 15,000 | 100 | { 100<br>{ 75 | 8 p.c. | 109 |
| EXCHANGE BANKS. | | | | | |
| Agra | 1,00,000 | £6 | all | 3 pr. ct. | 80 |
| Charter Bank | 40,000 | £20 | £20 | 10 pr. ct. | £39½ |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation | 80,000 | £125 | all | £1-5s. | |
| National Bank of India | 48,000 | £25 | £12½ | 8 pr. ct. | 29 |
| PRESS COMPANIES. | | | | Yearly | |
| Akbar | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | 75 | 1,195 |
| Albert Ginning Co. | 100 | 500 | all | 18 pr. ct. | 45 |
| Albert (Kurraonee) | 200 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs 80 | 825 |
| Bellary | 167 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 14 x | 125 |
| Shownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld | 550 | 250 | 250 | 25 | 275 |
| Bombay Cotton | 1,000 | 125 | 125 | Nil | 87½ |
| Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld. | 600 | 200 | 200 | 18 | 175 |
| Broach City Press Co., Ld | 600 | 200 | 200 | dvRs12½ | 210 |
| Colaba | 500 | 1,880 | 1,880 | dvdRs15 | 315 |
| East India | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 100 | 1,300 |
| English Press and Manfg. | 400 | 200 | ... | dvd Rs 8 | 72½xd |
| Fort | 150 | 8,500 | 500 | 25+80 | 750 |
| French | 300 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs40 | 450xd |
| Harvey and Sabapathy | 450 | 600 | 600 | dvdRs30 | 340xd |
| Hingoli Press Co., Ld. | 700 | 100 | 100 | Rs15 | 142xd |
| Khangaum | 240 | 450 | 450 | Rs 60 | 475 |
| Mahuva Press Co., Ld. | 300 | | all | 15 pr. ct. | 215 |
| Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 53 | 70 |
| Mercantile | 600 | 125 | 125 | dvd Rs 5 | 70 |
| Mofussil Co. | 125 | 400 | 400 | dvd Rs35 | 345 |
| Munmar M. | 200 | 250 | all | 25 | 212½ |
| New Berar | 00 | 500 | 500 | dvd Rs30 | 560 |
| New Indian | 90 | 125 | 125 | Rs 15 | 160 |
| Prince of Wales | 100 | 500 | 00 | 20 | 350 |
| Sabapathy (Bellary) | 500 | 500 | 7. | 30 | 340x1 |
| Sassoon | 300 | 500 | 500 | 20 | 385 |
| Sind and Punjab Co. | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 125 | 2,0?0xd |
| [illegible] | 400 | 2,000 | 750 | 20 | 400xd |
| rab Woollen Mills | 210 | 250 | 250 | Nil. | 75 |
| Surat City Press Co., Ld. | 37 | 200 | all | 12 | 195xd |
| Volkart | ... | 000 | | Rs75 | 1,00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | Half yearly | |
| Alcock Ashdown | 1,750 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 5 | 150 |
| Back Bay Baths | 560 | 50 | 50 | 12 | 35 |
| Badham Pile | 15,000 | 100 | 100 | 12 pr ct | 125 |
| Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation | 1,000 | 3,500 | 1,500 | 300 | 5,600 |
| Do. New Issue | 500 | 375 | 625 | 75 | 1,400 |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld. | 1,250 | 100 | 100 | dvd 2 | 60 |
| Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld. | 400 | 500 | 500 | 5 .. ct | 50 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | .000 | 500 | 500 | 50 | 940 |
| Deccan Paper Mills | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 5 pr ct. | 205 |
| Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills | 1,500 | 200 | 200 | dvdRs10 | 211 |
| Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld. | 2, 0 | 250 | 250 | 9 p 16 | 320 |
| Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld. | 2. | 500 | 50 | ... | 56 |
| Indian Guarantee Suretyship Assn | 5,000 | 100 | 10 | 10 pr. ct. | 18 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | 10 pr. ct. | 190 |
| Kemp & Co. | 4,000 | 200 | 175 | 21 | 345 |
| Kurrachee Landing | 500 | 500 | 300 | 36 | 183 |
| Marcks & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvdRs15 | 148 |
| Napier Hotel Co | 2,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr. ct. | 25 |
| Napier Foundry | 1,000 | 100 | 200 | ... | 60 |
| Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance | 5,000 | 200 | 51 | 12 pr. ct. | 11 |
| Phillips & Co., Ld. | 4,000 | 100 | 100 | dvd Rs 6 | 55 |
| Port Canning Co. | 6,000 | 000 | 1,000 | dvd R023 | 42 |
| Soundy & Co. | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 5 | 7 |
| Treacher & Co. | 2,000 | 500 | 500 | 0 | 1 02 |
| Thacker & Co. | 1,500 | 100 | 100 | | 14 |
| Telephone Co. | 2,200 | 251 | 100 | dvd R15 | :6 |
| SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. | | | | all yearly | |
| Ahmedabad Adv | 700 | 1,000 | .000 | Nil | |
| Alliance | 1,500 | 1,100 | all | ... | 42 |
| Anglo-Indian | 1,345 | ... | 30 | Nil | 360 |
| Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld | 618 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 80 | 92<br>1,000 |
| Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary) | 871 | 60 | al | 9 per ct. | |
| Berar Manfg Co., Ld | 2,750 | 550,000 | 200 | Rs. 15 | 185xd |
| Bombay United | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.40 | 480 |
| Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co. | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.25 | 540 |
| Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld. | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | ... | 90 |
| Britannia Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 500 |
| Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd | 650 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 10 per ct. | 1,250 |
| Central India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.45 | 1,835 |
| China Mills Co. Ld. | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 625 |
| City of Bombay Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 840 |
| Coimbatore S. and W | 6,000 | 100 | 100 | 9 pr ct. | 125 |
| Connaught Mills | 600 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 650 |
| Colaba Land & Mills | 4,000 | 700 | ... | Rs. 10 | 420 |
| Cooria Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.20 | 550 |
| Currimbhoy Mill | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 800 |
| David Mill | 1,400 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.25 | 390 |
| Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. | 400 | 250 | all | dvdRs.20 | 250 |
| Dhun Mills | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 350 |
| Empress | 2,100 | 500 | 500 | dvd 10 | 475 |
| Framjee Petit | 1,250 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.20 | 500 |
| Hindustan | 875 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 25 | 490 |
| Hinganghat Mills | 700 | 500 | 500 | 40 | 670 |
| Howard and Bulloughs | 1,500 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 640 |
| Hope Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 490 |
| Hyderabad | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 1,380 |
| Imperial Cotton | 900 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.15 | 365 |
| Indian Manfg. | 00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 35 | 790 |
| Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld | 700 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 625 |
| James Greaves | 1,100 | 500 | 500 | 25 | 590 |
| Jaffer Alli | 600 | 500 | 500 | dvdRs.20 | 220 |
| Jamshed Manufacturing Co. | 1,800 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.7½ | 175 |
| Jewraj Balloo. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | no dvd | 350 |
| Jubilee Mills Co., Ld. | 843 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 375 |
| Khandeish | 750 | 1,500 | .000 | dvdRs.30 | 790 |
| Khangaum Manfg. Co. | 400 | 250 | 250 | 65 | 8(0xd |
| Khatao Mackunjee | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 560 |
| Leopold | 3,500 | 100 | 103 | 7 1-2 | 210 |
| Lord Reay Mfg | 445 | 1,000 | 1,000 | 30 | 675 |
| Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 975 |
| Madras United | 350 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvRs.100 | 2.950 |
| Mahaluxmee | 600 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 215 |
| Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga) | 8,400 | 500 | 500 | 15 pr ct. | — |
| Manockjee Petit | 4,00 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd 70 | 2,165 |
| Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti | 300 | 100 | 115 | dvdRs.10 | 97½ |
| Mazagon | 5,000 | 250 | | dvdRs. 5 | |
| Morarji Goculdas | 1,050 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.60 | 1,350xd |
| Mysore S & M. Co., Ld | 4,000 | 250 | 250 | dvdRs.15 | |
| Madura Mills | 7,779 | 100 | 100 | Nil | |
| National | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | pa 525 |
| New Great Eastern | 1,400 | 1,000 | 1,000 | s. 20 | 310 |
| Oriental | 5,725 | 625 | 625 | dvd Nil | 195 |
| Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld). | 763 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 1,050 |
| Queen Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs40 | 708 |
| Ripon Mills | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs40 | 990 |
| Saraswati Mills | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 500 |
| Sassoon | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs50 | 700 |
| Sholapore Mills | 500 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvd Rs60 | 1,860 |
| Sooderdas | 750 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs30 | 610 |
| Southern India | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | Nil | 210 |
| Southern Mahratta | 1,312 | 250 | 250 | dvRs12½ | 330 |
| Sun Mills, Ld. | 1,300 | 250 | 250 | Rs.50 | 230xd |
| Standard Mills Co. | 1,000 | 500 | 500 | 15 | 125 |
| Star of India | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | 680 |
| Swadeshi Mills | 2,000 | 1,000 | 500 | dvdRs.20 | 635 |
| Sassoon and Alliance | 3,000 | 500 | 50 | dvdRs.15 | 390 |
| Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co. | 500 | .000 | 1,000 | 50 | 0 |
| Union Mills Ld. | 1,000 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.30 | 340 |
| Vesishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld. | 900 | 500 | 900 | dvdRs40 | 410xd |
| Victoria Mills | 900 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Nil | [illegible] |
| Western India | 1,200 | 1,000 | 1,000 | dvdRs.50 | 180 |
| Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld. | 400 | 200 | all | dvdR. | 250 |
| Wadia Mills | 1,000 | 000 | 1,000 | ... | — |

# BOMBAY.

### TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 35m. Sun sets, 5h. 37m. High water, 4-24m., 6-27a. Low water, 11-29m., 11-50a.
B. V. R. Cycling Club, Annual Sports.
Military Medical Students' Annual Ball, Town Hall.
Simon's Grand Museum, Boree Bunder.
Music at the Esplanade.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Manilla, left the dock, yesterday.

EVANGELICAL WEEK OF PRAYER.—Union Prayer meeting to-day (Friday) 5-45 p. m. in C. M. S. Girls' Boarding School, Girgaum, conducted by Rev. R. M. Gray. All welcome.

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL.—This school has been keeping the prestige it has won since Mr. D. G. Padhye became its Principal. It did exceptionally well at the last examination, passing 14 out of 19 boys who were sent up.

THE KIRKHAM PRIZE-ESSAY.—The Kirkham Essay prizes have been awarded to Hormusji Pherozshaw Modi of St. Xavier's High School and Olive Bartley of St. Peter's Girls' School. The prizes will be sent to the Principals of the Schools to which the prize-winners belong.

We have received from the Proprietors of the Indian Textile, Diary for 1899. In addition to being useful for recording engagements, it contains much useful information regarding the trade, and is of special value to all business men connected with this industry.

FIRE AT FRERE ROAD.—At halfpast 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a gowlee shed situated at Frere Road and used as a stable for bullocks. The Shed was burnt to the ground, causing a damage to the extent of Rs 200. The cause of the fire is not known.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.— ot number of patients treated during the month of December 1898 was 5,245, the daily average being 169, new admissions 1,058, Parsees 920, Hindoos 2,278, Mahomedans 1,022, Christians 1,024, and 44 children were vaccinated this month.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LORD AND LADY CURZON.—Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd Photographic Artists, Bombay, have now a splendid Photographic Group taken at Government House on the 31st ultimo, with the Viceroy Designate and Lady Curzon and staff. The picture forms an excellent souvenir of the new Viceroy's arrival in India.

ALLEGED THEFT BY A BOARDER.—Purdesee Moosa Nankoo, residing at Gamdevi Road, has made a report to the Police that one Bhugwandas Shunker, who was living with him, absconded from his house on Wednesday, taking with him Rs. 735 in notes and cash from a locked box, which he carried away into a stable and there broke open. Three currency notes for Rs.10 each and one for Rs. 5 changed by the accused at a marwaree's shop at Gamdevi Road, have been recovered.

A NEW HOTEL.—On Tuesday the opening of the New Grand Hotel, situated on Waudby Road, took place, when Mr. Bregonzio, the Proprietor, entertained a large party to dinner. The catering was really good, and if maintained the hotel will be largely used. It is well arranged, and has good accommodation for 50 people. Attached to the hotel on the ground floor is a general restaurant which should prove of convenience to the public.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND STAND.—The band of the 21st Bombay Infantry will play the following Programme of music this evening, under the direction of Mr. A Mallandaine Band Master commencing at, 5-45. P. M.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Under the Double Eagle | Wagner |
| Overture | Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck | Suppe |
| Cero Marciard Aria | Il Pirata | Belline |
| Song cornet solo | The Lost chord | Sullivan |
| Selection | The Shop Girl | Caryll |
| Valse | The Dancing Girl | Coote |

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PARSEE.—A Coroner's inquiry was held yesterday at Northbrook street, on view of the body of Eduiji Rustomji Dalal, alias Vadivalla, aged thirty-five years, residing with his family, at Islampoora. On Wednesday afternoon, deceased, who was a broker in horses, left home in his usual health, and on his way to Grant Road, he met a Parsee girl, at the coroner of Grant Road. They then went to a house in Northbrook street, where deceased suddenly fell down, and expired. Deceased, it appears, had been suffering from hernia for the last eight years. The medical evidence went to show that the cause of death was suddenly failure one of the heart's action probably due to excitement.

PICK POCKET AT MAHIM FAIR.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court yesterday morning, Inspector Meyers of the De Lisle Road Section, charged Butchoo Langoo, an old offender having been once in jail before, with theft of a purse containing Rs. 6 in cash belonging to Ebrahim Tejeb, residing at his master's place at Memonwada. On Sunday night complainant and his master were walking in the Mahim fair, when accused cut open the complainant pocket and extracted the purse. On being detected, accused handed over the purse to another Mahomedan, who made off with it. Accused was arrested and handed over to the police. The Magistrate sentenced accused to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT PYDHOWNEE.—On Wednesday a tram horse, while being reversed at the Pydhownee Junction, broke away from the men who were leading it and bolted towards Bhindy Bazaar, knocking down an old mahomedan, named Hassan Ebrahim, aged seventy years, a woman named Laxamy aged twenty-two and a boy named Succaram Narayen aged thirteen years. The animal in its rapid career dashed into a shigram, belonging to Kilomull Jethmull, causing considerable damage to the carriage and badly injurying itself. The horse then turned into Chunam Kiln Road and ran into a Municipal Latrine, damaging it seriously. Here the animal dropped down exhausted and as it was very badly injured, the Veterinary Surgeon came to the spot and destroyed the animal by cutting the throat. The old mahomedan is now being treated in the J. J. Hospital.

AT THE MAZAGON Police Court, yesterday, Sampson Joseph, a Beni-Israel, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, to answer a summons, taken out against him by Reubin Sh-lome, also a Beni-Israel, charging him with causing hurt. The complainant is a carpenter employed in the B. B. & C. I. Railway workshops, at Parel. Mr. Ashburry, pleader, appeared for the complainant, accused being defended by Mr. Athanale. There had been some dispute between the parties for the past few days. On the 18th ultimo, complainant was going along the Sankli Street, in company of a friend, when accused it was alleged, rushed at complainant, and struck him a blow on the face with his fist. He also struck the complainant's friend on the head inflicting a wound. Accused in his defence said that there had been a despute between him and the complainant regarding some landed property at Alibaugh. He called two witnesses to prove on "alibi." The Magistrate sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 50 with the alternative of one month's rigorous imprisonment.

SHUNKERSHETT FAIR.—This annual fair commenced on Tuesday 27th ultimo and lasted till Monday. Thirty five years ago this fair reached its highest quint when the late Hon'ble Jaggannathjee Shunkershett and his son Mr. Venayekrao were alive. Since the year 1873 Mrs. Laxumibai Vinayekrao J. Shunkershett, the sole trustee of these charities has had charge of the same. On this occasion the Shunkershett buildings and the adjoining temple were coloured, and beautifully decorated with numerous buntings, ever greens, foliage, mottoes, and tastefully illuminated with abundent gas lights and oil butties, as H. E. the Viceroy designate was to pass by the Govoalia Tank Road. The loyal Mrs. Laxumibai V. J. Shunkershett decorated that portion of her building and road with numerous flags and streamers and arranged for a presentation of flowers to Lord and Lady Curzon. There was a solemn ceremony and *Some and Wed* recitation in the temples and singing to the accompaniment of a harmonium, and native drums of all kinds were at different places in the buildings and compounds. The Sadoos, relatives and friends were sumptuously fed. Princes, members of Council, Bench, Bar and high government officials and European and native leading citizens of Bombay too numerous to mention. Messrs. Balcrusonajee B. Pitale, Wamanrao D. and Nathuram D. the grandsons of the late Hon'ble Jaggannathjee Shunkershett received the guests and looked after their comfort. There were fire works for several days. After presentation of huge garlands, boquets and pan-su-pari the proceedings terminated after midnight. Above three lakhs of people attended.

"'By the Queen's Command,' I once performed at Windsor before Her Majesty and several members of the Royal Family; and, oh, it was the most delightful experience I have ever had." The speaker was an enthusiastic young actress, as popular as she is beautiful. "The honour was certainly a great one," we murmured. "Yes," she responded quickly, "but it was not only that; Her Majesty was so kind, you know. It really did you good, the way she treated you." That is just it. Proper treatment is all we want. Nine-tenths of the sickness we suffer might be cured if we only had proper treatment. If you are ill or feel out of sorts, seek relief from the true friends of the sick and suffering—Holloway's Pills and Ointment,

## SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST POLICE OFFICERS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed his inquiry into the case, in which Superintendent Holdway charged Roshan Mahomed Haji Abdoo Bari, a Police Jamedar, with culpable homicide not amounting to murder by causing the death of one Pandoo Ittoo, and Inspector W. Jolliffe with causing disappearance of evidence in regard to the offence. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted: Mr. Sealy, pleader, defended the first accused, while Mr. Kapadia and Mr. Velinkar, pleaders, appeared on behalf of the second accused.

Soondri a woman, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that she was a widow and that her husband's name was Pandoo Ithoo. She had resided with him at Sircare Tabella, near Kandavadi. A woman named Chundree also lived with them, witness' husband was a coolie. He was a Maratha by caste. Witness last saw him alive on a Friday about two months ago. As usual he went out to attend his work. He was then dressed in a red turban, a dhotur, a pyran and another dhotur on his shoulder. The turban (produced) was the one worn by the deceased. It had a rent which was sown up in the middle and one of its lace ends was also cut off. On the day her husband left to attend to his work, about two months ago, Chandre was present in the house, Cassam Chand was her neighbour and she knew him. She also knew the man Salamata who used to work in the market. These two neighbours came to witness' house on the day in question and gave her certain information. In consequence of what they said, she went with them to the Bazaar Gate Police Station, she there saw Babaji, who was then dressed in the police uniform. She could not obtain any clue as to the whereabouts of her husband and she continued the search for three days without success. While she was weeping and crying in her house, Cassum came and advised her to inform the 'Sircar.' A petition was drawn up by a Parsee near the Tivoli Theatre and was presented to the Commissioner of Police. This was witness' own mark on the petition. After the petition had been sent to the Commissioner two European officers came to her and made inquiries. (Witnesses pointed out the two European Police Officers in Court) Mr. Holdway asked her when her husband last left the house, and also put certain questions to her which she could not understand; Mr. Holdway asked her to see him at the Bazar Gate Police Station, with her two neighbours Cassum and Salamat. Witness in company of Cassum and Salamat and Chundree went to the Bazar Gate Police Station, where she saw the defendant Jolliffe. She was then taken to Mr. Holdway's bungalow, where witness and those accompanying her made statements. She then went to her house. Before she had left for her house, Joliffe asked her to see him next morning and she complied, when he informed her that he searched for her husband in the jail, quarantine camps and other places, but could not find him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Kapadia witness said that when she reached the Bazaar gate police station, she did not ask a ghariwalla to show her the Superintendent's bungalow. No victoria driver accompanied her from Chundanwady to the Police chowkey. It was true that she first went to the Superintendent's bungalow, when Jolliffe came, and then she was taken to the Bazaar Gate Police station. Before Joliffe came witness was orally making her statement to the Superintendent. Salamat was not with her on the first day when she went to the Superintendent, but his name was taken down while the Superintendent was making inquiries, Jolleiff, came up. The former then sent her with the latter to the Bazaar Gate Police Station for inquiries. At the Police station Jaliffe took down the statements by witness, Chundree and Cassum s after which she took them to the Superintendent; bungalow. The statement taken down were handed over to the Superintent. The statement was read out explained to the witness. She said it was correct Next day they went directly to the Bazaar Gate Police station, where Joliffe took down the statement of Salamat and sent it to the Superintendent. The latter explained the statement to Salamat, who said it was correct. After Salamat's statement had been recorded, she went to the Bazaar Gate Police Chowkey for three days continuously.

Examined by the Court, witness said that her husband was in good health. He was not sickly He used to work on boats and at the markets as a coolie. She had residing with her husband since her marriage about nine or ten years ago. Since the marriage he was never ill. He was ordinarily a strong man. He did not appear exhausted after the day's work. He used to drink, but not much. He had me with no accident that she knew of. Woman Chundree was also his wife.

The following is the petition referred to by the witness Soondree in her evidence and sent by her to the Commissioner of Police:—

"To the Commissioner of Police Bombay. Sir, on the 11th instant our husband Pandoo Itoo was arrested by the Police on a charge of cheating and taken to Bazaar gate Police Station. Since than no trace of him is found anywhere. Although he was arrested on Friday last, he is not placed before a Magistrate as yet. We do not known where he is now. We therefore pray, Sir, you will kindly order inquiries to be made in the matter and kindly let us know his whereabouts. We beg to remain, Sir, your most obediently the marks of Chundrabai and Soondree wives of Pandoo Ithoo, residing in a house of Ramji Kharekar, opposite Royal Ook, Chundanwady."

Sawalia Luximon, examined by Mr. Nicholson said that he was a hawker and generally sat at the corner of the European General Hospital. He knew Babaji Raghoo, with whom witness had some conversation. On a Friday, nearly two months ago, Babaji, came to him, where he was reated at Fieve Road opposite the European General Hospital. Babaji came to the witness and said "Sahib want you," and took him to the Bazaar Gate Police station. He placed witness and another man named Appaji before accused no 2. The latter told witness and Appajee to say that they had seen the man lying on the road, for five or six days. As a matter-of-fact witness had not seen anybody in that state. Bhicoo Babaji and Appaji were also told to tell the same tale. They were subsequently taken to a Hindoo at Candawady the Coroner's Inspector) to whom they made the statement they had been instructed by No. 2. to make. The stements. were taken dow in writing. Dadoomeah Havaldar subsequently toook down their names at the Bazaar Gate Police Chowky and they were then allowed to go home.

The further inquiry was adjourned to the 10th instant.

## CHARGE AGAINST PROMINENT AGRA MERCHANTS.

### A REMARKABLE FORGER.

THE trial has commenced at Agra, before Mr. Mai Diyal Sing, Deputy Collector, of Moola Bux and Mohomed Ismail, well-known wealthy merchants, and the latter a Municipal Commissioner, charged under Section 417, Indian Penal Code, with cheating by evading octroi duty, Mr. Lara Chand, Government Pleader, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Percy Fall, Advocate, High Court, with Babu Jumma Das Biswas, pleader, was for the defence. It is alleged by the prosecution that accused imported four consignments of dutiable goods, but paid duty on one consignment only.—Mr. T. C. Meliss, Secretary to the Municipal Board, was the first witness for the prosecution. He deposed that the goods imported by the accused were received at Agra Fort, Agra Junction, and Palenganj. At all these places there were octroi posts. Witness had ascertained that no duty had been paid by the accused on the three consignments in question at any of these posts. Witness knew both the accused personally. Mola Bux was a Municipal Commissioner in 1890. His son, Mohamed Ismail, is Municipal Commissioner now Brij Behari Lal, octroi superintendent, and several municipal clerks who were in attendance, with their registers, gave formal evidence for the prosecution, and the case was adjourned. It excites much interest owing to the position of the accused and the coincidence that another Municipal Commissioner is undergoing trial here on a charge of falsifying municipal records.

The convict Ram Chatey, a Madras graduate, who achieved the unique distinction of being able to forge Government currency notes while undergoing imprisonment in the Central Jail, has been sentenced by the Sessions Judge to seven years' imprisonment. During the trial Ram Chatey made a declaration to the effect that several forged notes are still available, and that people in a good position are implicated with him, but he would mention names and obtain the detection of the notes only if Government offered him a free pardon. He produced for inspection forged release orders of Agra, Aligarh, and Meerut Sessions Courts, and said they were made to obtain the release of certain prisoners.

## UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying in the Bombay General Post Office:—

Abdoola Dr
Allen C H
Alvares N Dr
Anderson Mrs
Banley
Banmann A W Rev
Browne C H Rev
Browne J
Burjorji Bomanji Shroff
Carter Alfred Mrs
Charles A P
Clouston Miss
Gorrie C M Miss
David Domingo
Regan A B Miss
Flament F
Gastley, W A
Goode W
Gopalchandra Shastri
Gordon Robert V
Gray Phillip Mrs
Halen Alfred
Harrington H S
Holberg Adolf
Home G R Logan
Huntley Miss
James James R
Kiernander K M
Knowles H
Kologrinoff Mr
Leo Lucy Miss
Lightowler A W
Liacri Ma lenaro
Malla & Co
Mosse G Mrs
Nice J W
O'Connor W
Peterson C K
Ruddiman A P
Russell A Miss
Scheschelmuzki M
Sea B B
Stuart A W
Sullivan S S
Sutcliffe S
Trentbeck Miss
Tweedie A G
Usborne C F
Vakil A K
Valentine Mrs
Williams Bird Miss

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Deaths from all Causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade | 2 | 0 | 7 |
| B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri | 5 | 2 | 30 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada | 11 | 2 | 27 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi | 3 | 2 | 10 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 7 | 4 | 39 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 2 | 11 |
| G Mahim and Worlee | 0 | 1 | 7 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Non-resident and unknown | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 15 | 22 |
| Total | 28 | 28 | 153 |
| Total plague deaths to date | 32,159 | 28,797 | |
| Same date last year | 82 | 40 | 151 |

### FREE SEGREGATION.

### MR. CHUBILDAS RENEWS HIS OFFER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me, through the medium of your widely circulated paper, to inform such of the public as may be anxious to go out of Bombay and live in tents or cudjan sheds on account of plague, that as before, I offer, free of charge, all the vacant pieces of land belonging to me in the villages of Borivli, Magothan, Malad, Pahadi near Goregaum, Duidosi, Akorlee, Chincholi Bhaindar. I may mention that a good many persons availed themselves of my offer last year and the one before, and and amglad to say they all enjoyed the best of health. Application should be made to me at the office of Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., Elphinstone Circle, Fort.—Yours, &c.,

CHUBILDAS LULLOOBOY,

January 5.

### MADRAS.

PLAGUE RETURNS FROM THE DISTRICTS.

The Plague Officer at Guntakal reports that there were no fresh cases at Guntakal or Kotala. Four seizures of indigenous cases are reported from Konakonda. One seizure and one death of imported cases are reported to have occurred at Malapuram, near Hindupur, yesterday. Two deaths of indigenous cases are reported to have occurred at Hindupur to-day. The case imported on the 31st ultimo and detained in the Hospet Detention Camp proved fatal yesterday. At Molagavulle on the 28th ultimo, there was one death, and one attack on the 29th, one attack on the 31st and one death, all having occurred in the fields. The Collector of North Arcot telegraphs one suspected plague attack at Kuppam. Munisami, an arrival from Bowingpet, died on the 27th ultimo, at Anakkavur in Wandewash Taluq. The cause of death is reported as cholera, but it is suspected to be a case of plague. The Collector of Salem telegraphs that Appu Chetty, and Mahomed Ghouse died at Mattigiri on the 1st instant and Saffubi on the 31st ultimo. An ambulance 'toti, at Hosur was seized with plague on the 1st instant. At Shulagiri on the 30th ultimo there were 5 seizures in the fields and one in the village and there were 5 deaths. In the village of Nallur there was one death.—*Mail* (Tuesday.)

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s DeBay, 1082 tons, Captain W Craig, cleared yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE Anchor Line s s Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain J W Shanklin, cleared yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s s Metis, 2195 tons, Captain J F Robinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 23rd December, with a cargo of coal.

THE s s Susquehannah, 2395 tons, Captain C Hendey arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 23rd December, with a cargo of sugar and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Booldana, 2143 tons, Captain J Kilpatrick, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 19th December, via coast ports, with a general cargo and two deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per s.s. Sysbury expected, to arrive here from Marseilles on Tuesday the 10 inst, at 10 a.m.—Dr. P A Weir, Mr Papageorge, Mr and Mrs Fariades, Mr and Mrs J A Simson, Mr David Erskine, and Dr J K Bahadurji.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday evening per Austrian Lloyd's s s Marquis Bacquehem, Captain G Walton—From Hongkong—Mr and Mrs W B Hutchinson, Mr C Mambelli, Mrs Z Shapira, From Singapore—Mr Elias and family and Mr J Johnson, From Colombo—Mr and Mrs Corbett, Mr and Mrs W Dalzich, Mr and Mrs Grey, and Mr Th Inglis

### VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JAN. 5.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sutlej | 2143 | Symons | | | P & O Co |
| H M S Racoon | | Hewett | | | Royal Navy |
| H M S Redbreast | | Travers | | | Do |
| Khandalla | 1318 | Whitehead | | | M M & Co |
| Ujana | 3126 | Withers | | | M M & Co |
| Chilka | 1470 | Creft | | | M M & Co |
| Lynrowan | 1797 | Waring | | | Hill Son & Grenan |
| Kerbella | 14·8 | Willis | | | M M & Co |
| Mars | 2497 | Curtis | | | W & A Graham |
| Dora | 1456 | Mitchell | | | B & P S N Co |
| Uganda | 3151 | Black | | | M M & Co |
| Chindwara | | Watkeys | | | M M & Co |
| Pemba | 986 | Rickford | | | Do |
| Dunera | | Smith | | | Transport |
| Booldana | 2143 | Kilpatrick | | | M M & Co |
| Metis | 2195 | Robinson | | | Do |
| Susquehanna | 2395 | Hendey | | | Do |

### VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 5.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Shed. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date.* | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | Horatio | 2081 | Croft | Hull | 6-1 | F Muir & Co |
| H&J | Tothenham | 1353 | watkin | Marseilles | 6-1 | W & A G&Co |
| K | Lawada | 2124 | Clarke | Zanzibar | 9-1 | M M & Co |
| Q | Courland | 760 | Souter | Natal | | H C Joosub |
| M | India | 2591 | Robertson | | | M M & Co |
| N | Woolwich | 2106 | Cox | Marseilles | 7-1 | E C Dubash |
| O | Ras Elba | 1769 | Moore | Dunkirk | 16-1 | W & A G & Co |
| P | Jubeda | 2133 | Tyndal | Calcutta | | H C Joosub |

HARBOUR WALL.

| Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sabarmati | 524 | Fuckera | Mangalore | 6-1 | Shprd & Co |
| Kaveri | 553 | Fuckser | Bhownagar | 7-1 | Do |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| Shd. | Vessels. | Ton. | Capt. | Destination. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Bombay | 2018 | Sounder | China | 11-1 | P & O Co |
| 7 | Newstead | 1827 | Transom | Calcutta | | W & A G & Co |
| 8 | Istria | 1609 | Rosseirit | Trieste | | A L S N Co |
| 9 | Clyde | 2199 | Denny | Aden | 7-1 | P & O Co |
| 14 | Dumra | 762 | Rothwell | Karachi | 7-1 | M M & Co |
| 15 | Letimbro | 1401 | Belsito | Genoa | 10-1 | F Baldovino |

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Arabia ……7903 tons gross ……P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

### ARRIVALS.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Booldana s | Kilpatrick | Calcutta, Dec 19 |
| | Susquehannah s | Hindey | Mauritius, Dec 21 |
| | Metis s | Robinson | Calcutta, Dec 23 |
| | Kilwa s | Maclean | Busreh, Dec 23 |

### DEPARTURES.

| Jan. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5 | Armenia s | Shanklin | Liverpool, etc |
| | DeBay s | Craig | Liverpool |
| | Mohammadi s | Erickson | Mauritius |
| | Khandalla s | Whitehead | Persian Gulf |
| | Manilla s | Govino | Genoa |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—
Steamer Newstead, Transom, Calcutta.
„ Chilka, Hutchison, Calcutta, etc.
„ Fultala, Cave, Calcutta.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Dwarka, for Karachi
„ Susquehannah, for Genoa, etc

### DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 5.

FROM LONDON.

Arabia s—25 cases vinegar and 86 cases oilmanstores Essoofally Russooljee, 6 cases photo materials Babajee Sakharam and Co., 7 packages photo materials Nadkarin and Co., 28 cases provision etc. E. N. Antia and Co., 15 cases medicine Tyebally Akberal y, 6 bales printing papers and 15 bales writing papers K. Abdool Hoosein, 10 packages Chemicals, Naskarim and Co.

Shannon s—20 cases chemicals C Julallbhoy and Co, 1 cask medicine N Powell and Co 14 bales papers and 7 cases stationary Nazerally and Cumroodin

Socotra s—6 cases bacon and 4 cases cheese Edulji Bazonji, 4 bales writing papers and 2 cases stationary Nazerally and Cumroodin

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—10 cases glassware S N Sheeryoodin.
Shannon s—7 cases medicine Manordas Munjee.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Cameron—35 barrels soap Akberally Shurfally and Co.

FROM CHARANTE.

Socotra s—25 cases brandy Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

## BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following season reports for the week ending 3rd January were published in yesterday's "Government Gazette."—

Karachi.—Rain at Karachi 8 cents and at Kati 7 cents. River at Kotri on 2nd, 4 feet 1 inch against 4 feet 7 inches on same date last year. Rabi crops flourishing. Fodder scarce in Kotri and Kohistan talukas. Cattle in good condition. Prices of food-grains steady.

Shikarpur.—Slight rain in Ubauro taluka. Threshing and removing of kharif harvest nearly over. Rabi crops thriving. Fodder sufficient. Cattle in good condition.

Hyderabad.—Threshing of rice crops continues in Tando Bago taluka. Rabi crops in fair condition. Rice crops damaged by rats in three talukas. Fodder sufficient except in Guni taluka. Cattle in fair condition.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Rain at Jacobabad 5 cents on 29th. Threshing of kharif crops progressing. Fodder sufficient. Prices of food-grains unchanged except that of bajri, which has risen by 4 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—Rabi crops in fair condition in four talukas. Cotton crops destroyed by cold in Sanghar taluka. Fodder sufficient in two talukas: elsewhere scarce. Cattle in fair condition except in four talukas.

Ahmedabad.—(For the week ending 31st December 1898).—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Price of jowari 22 seers, of bajri 18 seers 40 tolas, of wheat 12 seers, and of rice, second sort, 12 seers 40 tolas per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in good condition. Fodder supply ample. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Kaira.—(For the week ending 2nd January 1899). Watering of rabi crops in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Average price of bajri 19 seers, of wheat 11 seers and of rice 10 seers per rupee.

Broach.—Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Surat.—Reaping of jowari in progress. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Condition of agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 28th and 30th, 2° cool on 29th and 31st, 4° cool on 1st and 5° cool on 2nd and 3rd. Vapour in air defective on 28th, 29th, 1st, 2nd and 3rd and normal on 30th and 31st. Abnormal wind from north on 28th and from north-north-west on 30th: wind normal on all other days.

Thana.—Young rabi crops thriving. Cutting of tahal for rab for next season commenced in Shahapur and Bhiwandi talukas. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains unchanged.

Kolaba.—Threshing almost completed. Wal crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of rice at Alibag 12 seers 12 tolas. Slight fall in price of rice at Uran and Mahad.

Ratnagiri.—Sowing of summer crops completed. Cutting of grass for cattle and thatching purposes in progress. Fodder sufficient. Cattle healthy except in parts of Rajapur and Samgameshvar talukas. Prices of food-grains stationary.

Khandesh.—Picking of cotton and harvesting of kharif crops in progress. Standing rabi crops in good condition except in Shahada, Sindkheda, Shirpur Chopda and Yaval talukas, where they have suffered in places for want of moisture. Ploughing for the next season commenced in a few places. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of wheat and rice slightly risen while those of bajri and jowari fallen.

Nasik.—Reaping of kharif crops nearly completed. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Lands being prepared for ensuing season. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. No marked fluctuations in prices of food-grains.

Ahmedanagar.—Standing crops in fair condition in parts and those in poor soil withering. Threshing of bajri continues in parts. Reaping of gram commenced. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of principal food-grain 20 seers 22 tolas per rupee.

Poona.—Threshing of kharif crops still in progress in the district. Standing rabi crops in good condition but in the eastern part of the district they still want rain. Fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Slight fall in the price of jowari in Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas, and in that of bajri in Purandhar and Bhimthadi talukas. Prices stationary elsewhere. Average price of jowari 40 lbs., of bajri 36 lbs., and of wheat 22 lbs., per rupee.

Sholapur.—Rabi crops in good condition. Reaping of jowari in rocky soil commenced in parts of Sholapur taluka. Fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Slight fall in price of jowari in Solapur and rise in Barsi, Madha, Pandharpur and Malsiras talukas. Prices stationary elsewhere. Price of Sholapur jowari 26 seers 13 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—No rain throughout the district. Rain wanted in Khanapur and Koregaon talukas. Standing rabi crops in good condition. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy.

Bijapur.—Reaping of kharif crops still continues in the three southern talukas. Rabi crops in good condition. Wheat somewhat damaged by rats in Sindgi and Muddebihal talukas. Supply of green grass and dry fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Average price of food-grains 31 seers 12 chataks per upee.

Belgaum.—Reaping of early crops completed. Harvesting of paddy continues. Condition of rabi crops, agricultural stock, artizans and labourers good. Fodder, water and food-supplies sufficient. Prices of food-grains almost stationary.

Dharwar.—Standing crops in good condition except at Gadag, Mundargi and Bankapur, where American cotton slightly injured by blight. Wheat crops in Mundargi being destroyed by rats. Harvesting of rice and reaping of other kharif crops in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock healthy. Price of jowari steady.

Kanara.—Rice harvest almost completed. Sowing operations and transplantation for second crops continue in coast talukas. Ground under preparation for next season in Ghat talukas. Agricultural stock healthy.

Rajkot.—Irrigation of wheat, watering of sugar-cane and cotton picking in progress. Average price of wheat 15 seers 10 tolas, of bajri 15 seers 30 tolas, of jowari 19 seers 70 tolas and of gram 14 seers 55 tolas per rupee.

Wadhwan.—Cotton picking in progress. Price of bajri 16 seers and of jowari 19 1-2 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—Standing crops and agricultural stock in fair condition. Cotton picking going on in Amreli division. Poppy sowing completed in Kadi division and plants have come up to a height of 4 inches above ground and are doing well. Price of bajri 33lbs., of wheat 22 lbs., of rice, superior, 15 lbs., and of rice, inferior, 25lbs. per British rupee.

## IRRIGATION FOR KHARIF CROPS.

THE following review of Irrigation Operations for the Kharif season of 1898-99 is published by the Public Works Department:—

These statements complete the information as regards irrigation operations for the kharif season of 1898-99 on works in the Deccan and Gujarat.

Tho area for which water applications were received was 51,951 acres as compared with 58,162 acres in 1897-98. The kharif area actually irrigated in 1897-98 was 54,498 acres and in 1896-97 43,262 acres.

The average total rainfall to end of September 1898 was 18·81 inches as compared with 19·53 inches of 1897 and 18·29 inches in 1896.

During February, April, May, June and July there was some increase in area which was more than counterbalanced by the considerable decrease that occurred in August and September. The figures of rainfall for August and September show a decrease of 2·03 and 1·26 inches and those for June and July an increase of 1·28 and 1.30 inches, respectively.

The largest increase occurred on the Mhasvad Tank. The Palkhed and Ojhar Tambat Canals, the Khari Cut and the Matoba and Ekruk Tanks also show increases varying from 178 acres to 644 acres. The largest decreases are on the Mutha and Ojhar Canals, while the Nira, Krishna, Lakh, Rewari and Jamda Canals and the Maini Tank show decreases varying from 209 acres to 1,388 acres.

The increase on the Mhasvad Tank is due to the waste weir having been restored to its original height and consequent acceptance of water applications for hot weather and kharif crops, while that on the Ashti and Ekruk Tanks is due to the ample supply of water available at the commencement of the season. In the case of the Palkhed and Ojhar Tambat Canals, the increase which occurs in perennial crops, is attributed to the same cause, while favourable rainfall accounts for the increase on the Khari Cut. As regards the Matoba and Bhadalwadi Tanks, it is explained that owing to the holding off of rains during the kharif season, applications were received for large areas of monsoon dry crops.

The decrease on the Mutha, Nira and the Rewar Canals and the Maini and Shirsuphal Tanks is due to favourable rainfall while timely rainfall in September and first fortnight of October 1898 accounts for the decrease on the Ojhar and Lakh Canals. The decrease on the Jamda Canals and some other works in the Khandesh Irrigation District is principally due to the large area of monsoon dry crops which came to maturity without artificial watering, while the decrease on the Krishna Canal is attributed partly to the stoppage of perennial irrigation within the one-fourth mile limit and partly to the prevalence of plague. The falling off of 609 acres on the Bhatodi Tank is attributed to insufficient supply of water in the tank.

Distributed by districts the areas are as follows;—Acres. Ahmedabad, 4,682, Khandesh, 570, Nasik, 1,1·4, Ahmednagar, 4,302, Poona, 23,525, Sholapur, 0,705, Bijapur, 1, Satara, 15,74 , Belgaum, 4,670, Dharwar, 726.

TOWN HALL.

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FIRST EVENING CONCERT,
MONDAY, 9TH JANUARY.
Tickets and Plan at SOUNDY AND CO.'S

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Reserved Seats | Rs. | 3 |
| Unreserved | ,, | 2 |
| Back | ,, | 1 |

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THE MOST PERFECT PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

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OF
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## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 5.

AT yesterday's allotments of Indian Council Bills in London there were Rs. 29,30,000 to Calcutta, Rs. 26,30,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 4,40,000 to Madras at 1s. 4 1-32d., at which rate the tenders were accepted to the extent of 10 per cent. Extra allotments of Bills were made of Rs. 1,00,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 20,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4 1-16d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight continued at 1s. 3 13-16d.

In the price of Consols there was a drop of 1-4 per cent. yesterday, to 110 13-16. French Rentes remained at 101 3-4; and Paris Exchange on London at 25·21 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged at 116 1-2; and 3-2 per cent. Rupee Securities continued at £63 1-16. In Bar Silver there was no change, at 27 1-4d. per oz.; in New York also the value of the metal continuing at 59 cents par oz., with demand exchange on London still at 4·84 1-4 dollars.

For Linseed the quotation was 37 1-2s. per 416lbs., January-February shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal, tone of the market steady.

The Liverpool Cotton market was steady at closing yesterday, Surats steady, arrivals quiet but steady. The day's sales were 12,000 bales, including 200 bales Surats; and the Imports 8,000 bales. Prices were unchanged all round.

Read Mid.-Uplands Cotton continued in New York at 5 7-8 cents per lb.; April Futures declined 1 point, to 5·56 cents, and July 2 points, to 5·65 cents. The Receipts the U. S. Ports were 57,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight on Friday last was 765,000 bales.

We append our weekly comparative statement of the American crop figures, which give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Week's Receipts | 294,000 | 307,000 | 223,000 |
| ,, Exports to U. Kingdom | 216,000 | 103,000 | 151,000 |
| ,, to Continent | 110,000 | 81,000 | 88,000 |
| Total receipts since 1st Sept. | 57,39,000 | 55,07,000 | 49,18,000 |
| ,, Exports to U. K. ,, | 20,83,000 | 21,55,000 | 19,06,000 |
| to Continent ,, | 17,79,000 | 34,72,000 | 10,96,000 |
| ,, Stock in the Ports | 17,90,000 | 12,23,000 | 12,64,000 |

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 30th December affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total supply of all kinds | 5,330,000 | 4,420,000 | 43,49,370 |
| ,, ,, Surats | 74,000 | 55,000 | 152,300 |

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

| | 1898. | 1897. | 1896. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stock in Liverpool | 1,337,000 | 854,000 | 993,410 |
| ,, London | 3,000 | 3,000 | 6,000 |
| American afloat | 390,000 | 330,000 | 400,000 |
| East Indian ,, | 3,000 | 2,000 | 10,000 |
| Total | 1,733,000 | 1,189,000 | 1,415,410 |
| Price of Mid.-Americans | 3 3-32d. | 3 1-4d. | 4 1-32d. |
| ,, Good Bhownagger | 2 20-32d. | 2 23-32d. | 3 7-16d. |
| Difference | 19-32d. | 17-32d. | 19-32d. |

Our local Cotton Market has been dull in tone again to-day, and the only purchases reported were 1,200 bales on account of the mills, which comprised 100 Dhamangaon at Rs. 125 per candy, 100 Julgaum at Rs. 125, 200 Oomra at Rs. 128, 200 Bengal at Rs. 116 100 Barsee at Rs. 144, 100 Khandwa at Rs. 131, 200 Kampti at Rs. 133, and 100 Akote at Rs. 129.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have continued without change. The tenor of the telegraphic reports received this morning from the districts is the same as that of those immediately preceding them the crop prospects continuing good and the weather generally seasonable.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 5,516 | bales, |
| Wheat | 8,783 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 9,823 | ,, |
| Rapeseed | 2,618 | ,, |
| Gingellyseed | 24,692 | ,, |
| Groundnuts | 2,319 | ,, |
| Castorseed | 3,127 | ,, |
| Rice | 39,623 | ,, |

FREIGHTS are a steady market. Lines are reported done at 18s. 6d. per ton for January shipment, 17s. 9d. to 18s. for February and March; sellers ask 18s. 6d. to 19s. far April-May.

EXCHANGE opened firm in ton to-day at 1s 4-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32d. to 1s. 4 1-4d. for three months' sight Credits, at which rates a moderate amount of business was reported both ways, the market closing steady as follows :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on Demand | 1s 4 1-16d. | Per rupee. |
| Do. Telegraphic | 1s. 4 1-16d. | ,, |
| Credits 3 months' sight | 1s. 4 1-4d. | ,, |
| Francs | 1·71 | ,, |

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened steady to-day at 93 15-16 for Cash and the Settlement, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and advanced to 94 in the former position; Threes remained at 85.

SHARES are quiet. China Mills are Rs. 2 1-2 higher and Manockjee Petit Rs. 10.

The directors of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation have decided to recommend a dividend for the past year at the rate of 25 per cent. per annum.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

HALF-YEARLY RETURNS.

THE Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the half-year ended 31st December 1898 reads as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Profits | Rs. 8,31,248 |
| Applied as follows :— | |
| To Dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax | Rs. 5,00,000 |
| To Special Reserve Fund | Rs. 2,00,000 |
| Carried forward | Rs. 1,31,248 |
| | Rs. 8,31,248 |

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.
Good Bhownuggur 2 20-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| 2¾ per cent. Consols | 110 13-16 |
| 3 per cent. Rentes | 101 3-4 |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 116 1-2 |
| 3½ per cent. Rupee Paper | 63 1-16 |
| Bar Silver | 27 1-4 |

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JAN. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.

SINGAPORE, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Socotra (extra) arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Singapore, for Colombo on the 4th instant.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s. s. Sydney left Aden for Bombay on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 3 a.m. and is expected day, the 10th instant, at 10 a.m.

### THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 5TH OF JANUARY, 1899.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Rajkot, Ghadechi and Veraval, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are north-easterly in Gujrat, the Punjab and North-West Provinces, while north-easterly to south-easterly breezes prevail at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been fresh at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Ahmedabad and 10 at Hoshangabad and Bangalore. The temperature, both maximum and minimum is below the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 89° at Negapatam and Colombo, and the lowest 33° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the skies are cloudy at Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Mangalore, Calicut, Madras, Coimbatore and Negapatam. A few drops of rain have fallen at Allahabad. The weather continues to be unusally cool, and is generally fine and settled.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT—JANUARY 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m | 70·4 |

THURSDAY—JANUARY 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 69·0 |
| 10 a.m | 74·4 |
| 2 p.m | 78·1 |
| 4 p.m | 77·2 |

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—December 26, at Mandalay, the wife of Mr C W B Anderson Burma Forest Service, of a daughter.

BENN—December 18, at Quetta, the wife of Captain R A E Benn, Military Adviser to H H Khan of Kalat, of a daughter.

WEALLENS—December 23, at Fyzabad, the wife of Major W Wealleas, 1st Battalions, Northamptonshire Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CUDDON—TOOMEY—December 31, at the Cathedral Armenian Street, Madras, by His Grace the Most Rev Dr J Colgan, Archbishop of Madras, assisted by the Very Rev Mgr F X Kroot, D D, and the Rev Fathers J H Eyres and B F Morris, George Underhill Cuddon, youngest son of the late A Cuddon, of Bungay, Suffolk, to Jeannie Rose Toomey, daughter of the late James Toomey.

DEATHS.

FALCONER-TAYLOR—December 28, at Saugor, C P, Agnes Dorothea, the darling child of Mr and Mrs Falconer-Taylors aged 2 1-2 years.

RING—December 30, at Madras, Norah Gertrude, the beloved daughter of Ellen Ring, of Bangalore, aged 16 years, 8 months and 20 days.

SYLK—December 29, at Ootacamund, Frances Sylk, widow of the late Christopher Sylk, of Ootacamund, aged 75 years.

### NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1899.

THERE are considerations that suggest caution in receiving as authentic the "statement" said to have been published on behalf of Prince Victor Bonaparte. In the first place it has long been understood that the eldest son of Prince Napoleon Jerome and the Princess Clothilde, had resigned his pretensions to Empire in favour of his brother Prince Louis Bonaparte, an officer of some distinction, in command of a regiment in the Russian service. It has even been stated that the Empress Eugenie had decided to make Prince Louis her heir, and leave him a large fortune to enable him worthily to uphold the Imperial tradition. A marriage with a Russian grand Duchess has been spoken of as calculated to enhance his prestige in France, and facilitate the transition from the Third Republic to a Third Empire. The promotion which will soon be his in the ordinary course, will make him General Bonaparte about the anniversary of the 18th Brumaire. His talents, his energy, his Napoleonic profile and his ambition, mark him out as a possible leader; while Prince Victor's more retiring disposition and quiet tastes, and a physiognomy inherited from his mother, daughter of Victor Emmanuel, while his brother has that of the Bonaparte family, seem to fit him for private life. This view was strongly held by the leading spiirts among the Bonapartists in France, who openly said that if Prince Victor was content to remain the nominal representative of the Napoleonic dynasty, and did nothing to make known its claims to the French people, they would go over to the Republic. The pressure thus applied, and the influence of the ex-Empress, decided Prince Victor to make way for his brother Louis. That being so, it is difficult to suppose that he would authorise a statement to be issued on his behalf and in his name, which must seriously compromise the prospects of the Bonaparte family. With the example of General Boulanger before him, it would be the height of folly to inform the men of the Republic that he is prepared to employ illegal means for their overthrow, and thus challenge them to an open conflict in which his chances of success must be infinitesimal. It was not thus that Louis Napoleon proceeded to undermine and overthrow the Republic. He protested his loyalty and swore to defend it against all enemies. His reliance on the aid of the army was not trumpeted to all the winds of heaven. He kept his secret, and arrested the Parliamentarians at dead of night while they were dreaming of a *coup d'etat* that should send him to Mazas and Cayenne, or even further. The General Bonaparte of a hundred years ago did not inform the then Government and the Council of Five Hundred, that he would overthrow them by extra legal means; until he had cast his net he posed as their best friend and most loyal supporter. That is how *coups d'etat* are made. To inform the doomed Government that at an early date measures will be concerted with officers of the army to replace the old order by a new and a better, is to court defeat. It is scarcely possible that the Bonapartes and their adherents, who in their time have been very fair conspirators, should have issued the childish "Statement" said to have been published not by, but on behalf of Prince Victor, who had abdicated in favour of his more ambitious brother, the Russian officer. It will probably be found that the manifesto is the invention of a Republican or an Orleanist, anxious to discredit the Bonaparte interest which has recently become very strong in the army.

AT a moment when plague is increasing in Bombay, though happily far from attaining the proportions of the last two years, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna has done a public service in publishing in pamphlet form the clear and comprehensive paper on Professor Haffkine's plague prophylactic, which he laid before the Grant Medical College Society some months since. In the interval a fresh crop of objections have been urged against the process, which, if valid, would dismiss all Pasteur's teaching as worse than worthless. The prophylactic fluid has been denounced as a putrescent abomination, introducing foul disease into the human system. That and other allegations of similar scope, freely made, were calculated to create distrust and alarm in the public mind, and deter people from using the only effectual means of combating a disease which slays seventy to eighty per cent. of all whom it attacks. We reproduced in yesterday's issue the instructive pages that described at first hand the nature and composition of the prophylactic. Anyone who read them with reasonable care will know that most effectual precautions are taken to prevent the possibility of the presence of putrescent elements in the fluid prepared by the eminent specialist who received his training in Pasteurian methods from Pasteur himself. Many thousands of persons of all ages and both sexes have been inoculated in Bombay, in the districts, and in Native States, without any indication of the dire results so confidently predicted on *a priori* reasoning. On the other hand inoculation has been found to confer a large measure of immunity against plague; and in the relatively small number of cases in which persons have been attacked after inoculation, the rate of mortality has been reduced from 70 to 80 per cent. to 30 or 35 per cent. The chances of recovery have been more than doubled. The chances of escape from plague altogether are increased to such an extent that the man, woman or child, who has been inoculated, may be considered practically immune for six months at least; probably for much longer.

Dr. Bhalchandra deals very conclusively with the theoretical objections to anti-plague inoculation. One of the most plausible of these, and the most calculated to affright a layman, is the assertion that the bacilli in the lymph are not really dead, but simply suspended and dormant, ready to renew their baleful life at any moment. It has also been alleged that inoculated persons I immune themselves, become centres of infection for others to whom they may communicate the plague without themselves suffering from it. These absurdities are disposed of at once, when we bear in mind that the bacilli of plague is after all a vegetable, a very minute fungus, the vitality of which cannot resist an application of heat any more than an ordinary vegetable. The prophylactic is heated up to 158 Farhenheit for an hour. No microbe destitute of spores, as the plague microbe happily is, can survive a temperature of 122°. When exposed to a heat twenty degrees more than would be fatal, it would require, as Dr. Bhalchandra says, an uncommonly vigorous imagination to suppose that a bacillus can remain dormant in the fluid, to come to life again at some future time. Besides the bacillus is submitted to a further experience which it could not possibly survive. Carbolic acid strong enough to destroys microbes is added to the fluid to prevent any of the brood that might accidentally fall into it at some future time from establishing themselves there and becoming a possible source of infection. The author of the paper points out, that the critics who profess such anxiety as to the possible presence of live bacilli, are not aware that bacilli may be present in injected lymph without producing the frightful results conjured up by vivid imaginations. There are living bacilli in the lymph used for vaccination against small-pox; they propagate themselves, but do little harm, as their virulence has been diminished by passing through the lymphatic system of the cow. In Professor Haffkine's anti-cholera lymph, the cholera bacillus is presented in aggravated virulence. But it has not been found that persons who have been inoculated against cholera with these virulent bacilli in the lymph, have diffused cholera around while themselves enjoying immunity. Such a phenomenon has never been witnessed in Bengal or in Assam, or in Northern India, where great numbers of people have been inoculated against cholera with lymph containing living bacilli. There are only two prophylactic fluids which are free from bacilli: Professor Haffkine's protective plague lymph, and the fluid devised by that Professor, and Professor Wright, for inoculation against typhoid.

The author is fully justified in saying, that in the face of these facts it is incomprehensible how objections of the kind should have been put forward. He rightly argues that if the inoculated were centres of infection, there are thousands of families in Bombay where such a fact could not have escaped observation. There is not a medical man in the city who has ever had to report a case in which plague was introduced into a household by inoculation. Nothing of the kind was observed in the jails, where large numbers of the inmates were inoculated. Amongst the Khojas in Bombay, of whom the great majority were inoculated, the mortality of the inoculated was not greater than that of the uninoculated; it was exceptionally low. Four hundred prisoners were inoculated in the Baroda jail; no plague cases occurred, We may add that medical men who have had large experience of plague and of the effects of inoculation, are satisfied that the latter, far from diffusing plague, acts as a remedy to other diseases which do not yield to ordinary medicine. Of these the most noticeable are malarious and other chronic fevers, which are sometimes cured by inoculation with the anti-plague lymph. The converse has also been observed; certain diseases, leprosy being one of them, seem to confer immunity from plague. The disease spread all round Matunga; but it never passed the portals of the Leper Asylum, where some hundreds of patients drag out their unhappy lives in great suffering that might be supposed to predispose them to a disease generally merciless to those in precarious health. The immunity possessed by certain classes of women, Native and European, in Kamattapura, which was the stronghold of the epidemic in three successive years, has been the subject of remark in the official reports on the visitation of plague in Bombay. These phenomena suggest a line of enquiry that ought to be followed up. It is at least conceivable that the sterilised fluid that confers a large measure of immunity against plague, might be equally efficacious against these scarcely less noxious diseasse that keep plague itself at bay.

ACCORDING to Mr. F. J. Jackson, acting Commissioner for Uganda about two-thirds of the railway which is being constructed has already been completed. For the remaining portion a new route has been found, and Sir Guilford Molesworth has left London for Mombasa via Aden, to inspect the works in connection with the Great Rift and to verify the new alignment that he has suggested of the route between the Rift and Vgowe Bay, on Victoria Nyanza. This modification of Major Macdonald's route will not only mean an important saving of distance, but will, it is believed take the line through an easier country. The new route was not given by Major Macdonald in his original survey owing to the fact that the natives were treacherous and turbulent, and Major Macdonald's survey party was not strong enough to go through that part of the country. A fresh supply of labour has been received from India, and now that the line has got beyond the malarial tracts on the lower slopes, the health of the coolies is improving. As our readers are aware, local labour being practically non-existent, large batches of coolies have been imported from India. Their work has been well done, and the construction of the Uganda railway is pronounced excellent, the accommodation for travellers too being far better than could be expected in Central Africa. The completed portion of the line is already open to traffic; but up to the present a slavish adhesion to hours prescribed on a time-table is unknown, it being quite a customary thing for a driver to bring his train to a standstill that he may get a shot at an ostrich or some guinea-fowl. This and many other little idiosyncracies will die a natural death, though anything beyond an Indian ideal of perfection it is never hoped to attain. There is of course a European traffic manager, but the working staff, including station-masters, are Hindus or Mussulmans from India. The stations are Indian; and the carriages, locomotives and every thing else, built after the general plan of railways in this country. Indeed not only the railway, but the future of Uganda, depends much on India. As the natives of the country across the water will not work except in times of absolute famine, all labour must be imported, and as Mr. Pordage anticipated when expressing his views in an interview reported in our columns, so Mr. Jackson declares now, that it has become a matter of conviction with the railway authorities that the opening out and developing of Uganda, is dependent upon the transfer upon a large scale of Hindoo and Mahomedan cultivators from India. It is probable indeed that at an early date an important immigration scheme will be brought forward, and that its adoption will be urged on the ground that it will not only solve the industrial difficulty in Uganda, but will relieve the congested centres of India.

ANOTHER serious rise in mortality is reported this week in the Bombay Municipal area. Last week the total was 742; this week the death-roll is 894, equivalent to a death-rate of 54·35. But a comparison with the figures of the corresponding week last year is somewhat reassuring. Although it is to be feared that henceforward, until the hot weather, we may find a steady increase in the plague figures, there is no reason whatever to expect that it will be so far-reaching as was the case in 1898. This week last year the total was 1061 deaths. Last week the fatal plague cases numbered 119; in the week reported upon, which ended Tuesday last, the figure is 154, an unsatisfactory development. The Market section heads the list with 14 fatal cases, Kamatipura being second with 13. North Fort, Umarkhadi, Kumbharwada, Byculla, and Parel also report double figures; Upper Colaba, South Fort, Walkeshwar, Sewri and Sion being the only districts free. Affections of the respiratory organs diarrhœa and dysentery are the only other complaints which have been above normal. The Saturday to Saturday return regarding plague operations gives 158 as the number of persons attacked of whom 14 only recovered. Of the 158 only 45 were removed to hospital while 288 contacts were segregated. As many as 7,794 houses were inspected and of these 369 were disinfected and 51 vacated.

THE four schemes prepared by the City of Bombay Improvement Trust for improving certain areas in the city were considered, by the Municipal Corporation at its monthly meeting held yesterday. On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, it was resolved to appoint a committee of about a dozen members to report on the scheme in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer. It was also resolved to request the Commissioner to submit to the Corporation beforehand any representation that he might make to the Trust in regard to such schemes.

MR. J. H. CLABBY has been appointed Divisional Forest Officer at Dharwar.

MR. H. BATTY, M.A., barrister-at-law, I.C.S., has been appointed to revise the draft District Municipal Bill.

MR. R. H. MAIDAN, I. C. E., has been appointed to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, in addition to his own duties.

MR. T. J. STRANGMAN, B.A., LL.B., has been appointed temporarily as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Elphinstone College, vice Mr. W. H. Sharp, M. A.

MR. H. W. J. BAGNELL, I.C.S., has been appointed Collector and District Magistrate at Bijapur, and also District Registrar, as well as to act as President of the Local Board for that district.

IN the "Government Gazette" published yesterday it is stated that the booking of pilgrims to stations Allahabad, Naini, Karchana, Jasta and Bambrauli on the East Indian Railway is prohibited during January and February from Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Nagpur Division of Central Provinces, and States of Hyderabad, Mysore and Baroda.

THE total number of persons inoculated in Bombay in 1898 up to Dec. 21, is officially stated at 27,214, of these the following classification is given :—Brahmins, 1,015 Jains, 197; High Caste Hindus, 3,410; Low Caste Hindus, 6,809; Mussalmans, 7,553; Parsis, 5,168; Jews. 134; Europeans, 107; Eurasians, 29; Native Christians, 992; Other Nationalities, 213; Unclassified Hindus, 573.

FROM the 24th to the 30th ultimo, no Europeans, East Indians, 15 Native Christians, 43 Mahomedans and 312 Hindus died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 373, the death-rate being 42·8, and the mean for the ten previous years being 40·0. The deaths are thus classified :—Plague *nil*; cholera 2; small-pox 1; measles 1; fevers 30; dysentery 96; diarrhœa 11; and other causes 232.

THERE have been no fresh cases of plague at Rahon. The heavy rain which fell on the 29th and 30th ultimo caused great discomfort to the unfortunate people who had been turned out of their houses, and the huts in the plague camp were soon swamped. The greater part of the town has already been evacuated, and the remaining inhabitants will be soon cleared out.

SOME thieves, believed to be Mahsuds, attacked, the dak proceeding to Tonk from Jandola on the 24th December, wounding the Batani levies in escort with stores, and robbing them of two muzzle-loaders, with which they made good their escape.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the Punjab University :—Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan, B. L.; Lieutenant-Colonel S. H Browne, M. D., C. I. E, I. M. S., Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy; Bhai Mian Singh; Mian Muhammad Shafe, B. L.; Pandit Siva Datta; Revd. H. D. Griswold; Mr. S. R. Rudra; Mr. T. W. Arnold; Lala Amrao Singh; and Captain J. C. Lamont, I. M. S.

A SECOND fall of snow took place at Mussoorie on Friday night, and it now lies, as far down as Jarapani three miles below the station. On Saturday, there were signs of more snow falling. The road between Rajpur and Saharanpur is in parts badly cut up with rain, and bullocks have to replace dak gharry and tonga ponies at several points in the journey.

MR. J. K. N. KABRAJI has been appointed Collector and District Registrar of Kaira, and to be member and President of the Local Board for that district.

MAJOR NOBLE, 2nd Gurkhas, has been granted a permanent wound pension of £100 per annum on account of the loss of his left arm during the Tirah expedition.

DURING the month of November last 698,636 cwts of wheat, valued at Rs. 27,63,892, were shipped from ports in Sind

THE returns for December show that the plague is slowly but steadily increasing in the Bombay City, but is less in the districts, in Mysore and the C Provinces.

AT a lecture by Mrs. Annie Besant at Madras in aid of the proposed Hindu College at Benares, the Governor and Lady Havelock were present, and Rs. 50,000 was subscribed.

CAPTAIN TWISS, R. E., will collect the party of engineers and subordinates who are to proceed to China for survey purposes in Shansi, under the direction of Mr. J. G. Glass. Captain Nathan, R. E., at present in the Khyber will probably join the party.

THE balloting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday for a Trustee of the Port of Bombay in place of the Hon. Mr. R. H. Macaulay, who has resigned, resulted in the election of Mr. S. M. Moses, of the firm of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co.

PROFESSOR ANDREWS, of H. H. the Nizam's College, died of enteric fever at the residence of Mr. Gribble at Secunderabad on Wednesday evening, after an illness of three weeks. As the deceased gentleman was a captain in the Hyderabad Volunteers, he was given a military funeral.

CHIMYA BHOWANI, the notorious dacoit of the Nasik district, with his two cousins, Nanya Succaram and Ablya Sutwa, were hanged yesterday morning, at the Thana Special Prison for crimes they had committed within the fourteen months in their raiding expeditions in the district of Nasik and the State of Dharampore, in the Surat district.

THE net profit of the Bank of Upper India, Limited, for the year ended 31st December, including the balance brought forward, amounts to Rs. 151,400. The dividend to shareholders at the usual rate of ten per cent., per annum, absorbs Rs. 4,00,000. The reserve fund is increased by Rs. 45,000, and the balance is carried forward. The reserve fund now stands at Rs. 4,80,000 invested in Government paper.

THERE will be a sham fight next Monday night at Rangoon, when the regular troops in garrison and the riverine defences and submarine defences will be in readiness to resist an attack which will be made by H. M. S. Eclipse, the Melpomene, the Racoon, and probably the Lapwing. This test of the capabilities of the Rangoon defences to check an invasion of the port will take place in the presence of General Mansfield Clark, who is expected to arrive from Madras on Monday, and the General Officers Commanding Burmah and Rangoon Districts.

A GENERAL order has been issued by the Commander-in-Chief providing for: (1) the medical inspection of British soldiers serving in India for the purpose of detecting and checking the spread of venereal disease, and (2) for the enforcement of punishment for concealing such disease. The inspection will be made from time to time without warning, groups of men being examined in whose cose there is reasonable ground for suspecting that they are suffering from disease. The section of the Army Act providing for the punishment of men who attempt concealment is to be rigorously enforced.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to the fact that according to the Tanjore district "Gazette" of the 1st December 1898, it appears that the unmber of landed properties sold for the realisation of Land Revenue in that district, amounted to 319 plots; of these 57 properties measuring 76 acres assessed at Rs. 203 were sold for Rs. 3-9 or at one anna each, and were purchased by the Secretary of State for India for want of bidders. Such purchases, as our correspondent contends, have been too many to be bogus ones. The phenomenon of parcels of land falling in without competition in a Province like Madras seems to point clearly to over assessment, and deserves prompt attention from the Government.

LORD AND LADY CURZON and suite arrived in Calcutta on Tuesday afternoon after a very comfortable journey from Bombay. Between Jubbulpore and Allahabad one enthusiastic old, Raja of Bundelkhand had taken up a position by the railway, and the Viceregal train came up to the spot amid the booming of the Bundelkhand cannon, the troops of the State being marshalled for the occasion. On their arrival at Calcutta they received an extremely cordial welcome. Vast crowds of people lined the route from the station to Government House and cheered enthusiastically as the Viceregal cortege passed along. The reception was purely formal, but a correspondent says that no Viceroy has ever been more warmly welcomed.

THE following are the returns of the two leading mines of the Mysore gold field for December :—The Mysore Mine crushed 7,600 tons of quartz which produced 12,597 ozs. of gold, while 4,941 tons of tailings were treated by the cyanide process and produced 428 ozs., making a total of 13,025 ozs. At the Champion Reef Mine, 1871 tons of quart, produced 9,746 ozs., and 2,215 tons of tailings treated by the pan process produced 493 ozs., and 8,580 tons of tailings treated by the cyanide process produced 2,104 ozs., making a total of 12,343 ozs. of gold. During the same period the Mysore reefs returns show that 318 tons of ore produced 126 ozs.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 3, was 894, giving a death-rate of 54·35 per annum per thousand as against 65·80 the corresponding period of last year, and 52·33 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 241 died from fevers; of which 154 were bubonic; 5, measles; 113, phthisis; 50, diseases of the nervous system; 180, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 38, dysentery; 35, still-born; 39, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain 33; Brahmin, 33; Lingaet, 3; Bhattia, 7; Hindu of other caste, 467; Hindu outcaste, 116; Mussalman, 164; Parsi, 30; Jew, 2; Native Christian, 33; Eurasian, 2; European, 3; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 236 as against 304 the corresponding period of last year, and 328 the average over the past five years.

IT is stated in Odessa, on the authority of a Russian military correspondent, writing from Constantinople, that the Turkish cavalry is to be immediately increased by 25,000 troopers. This augmentation is being made—so the Russian correspondent says—on the direct and urgent advice of the German Emperor. The report is confirmed by the very large purchases of cavalry horses which Turkish commissioners continue to make in Southern and Central Russia.

PRESIDENT Kruger declares that he earnestly desires to contribute to the happiness and prosperity of the people of Johannesburg (a "Mail" telegram reports). He intends continuing his efforts to reduce the cost of living, but he refuses to make any definite promise of the remission of taxation. He is anxious to promote peace, progress, and brotherhood, and to avoid creating artificial barriers between one country and another, provided his burghers' rights are uninjured. Many Johannesburgers, he said, cared nothing about the political issues raised by interested capitalists, and he asured such that he favoured the poor more than the rich, and would always protest against the assaults of capital.

IT is a current belief in England that Gibraltar has always commanded the straits which bear its name That belief, however, was still recently incorrect. The straits are twelve and a half miles wide, and the best guns mounted at Gibraltar would not reach across. But now (says the *Mail*) two of the newest 9·2in. wire guns, 36ft. long, and firing a shell of 380lb., are being mounted on Europa Point. These guns have a range of fifteen miles, and will put their shot, at close quarters, through 3ft. of iron, so they are most formidable weapons. They can be loaded and handled by two or three men, and are so well mounted, that they can fire a shot a minute. Though only weighing 27 tons, they are vastly superior to the old 38 and 100-ton muzzle-loading guns, which some years ago were the best guns at Gibraltar.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND SIAMESE.

### SEMI-OFFICIAL DENIAL.

LONDON, JAN. 4.

The reported tension between France and Siam is semi-officially denied in Paris, where it is stated that the two Governments are enquiring into the locality of the collision and that no other point is at issue between the two countries.

## THE ALLEGED SLAUGHTER OF DERVISHES

### COLONEL RHODES REFUTES THE CHARGE.

Colonel Rhodes, speaking at Sleaford, ridiculed Mr. Bennett's article in the "Contemporary Review" as to the slaughter of wounded Dervishes at Omdurman, and praised the admirable arrangements made by General Taylor and Colonel Gallway for the care of the sick and wounded.

## BISHOP WELLDON'S DEPARTURE.

The Rev. Dr. Welldon, Bishop of Calcutta, starts for India by the overland route on 11th instant.

## THE FRENCH SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI.

JAN. 5.

Reuter telegraphing from Peking says that the affair of the extension of the French concession at Shanghai is not settled yet.

## THE DREYFUS CASE

The Court of Cassation has summoned Major Esterhazy to appear as a witness.

## THE REVOLT ON THE PHILIPPINES.

It is stated in Washington that an attempt wil probably be made to arrest Aguinaldo if he refuses to obey the demand that the Filipinos must disarm and disband within a reasonable time.

General Otis has sent reinforcements of American troops to General Miller at Iloilo.

## THE MAILS.

SUEZ, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Caledonia, with the outward Mails of the 30th ultimo, left here at midnight yerterday.

ADEN, JAN. 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Carthage, with the homeward mails of the 31st ultimo arrived here at 10 a.m. to-day.

## PLAGUE IN POONA.

### REPORTED RAPID INCREASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Jan. 5.

Plague is increasing badly in Aundh State, also in the Chinchwad district of Poona. The General Plague Hospital, which had only three or four cases last month, is now receiving daily additions, mostly imported. In one of these there are now 30 persons under observation; of eight patients sent from Aundh three died, all having suffered from a virulent type of plague. A cordon is likely to be established shortly on the roads leading from these districts to Poona.

## THE FAMINE COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 5,

The Government of India have addressed a letter to Sir James Lyall putting on record the high appreciation of the labours of the Famine Commission whose recommendations are being taken up in consultation with the Local Governments. It will take some time to dispose of them, as they are both numerous and important.

## A NEW AUDIT AND ACCOUNT OFFICE IN CALCUTTA.

The formation has been sanctioned of a Central Office of Audit and Account to be stationed in Calcutta for Ordnance Factories with effect fam the 1st April next, from which date the existing clerical establishment will also be revised, and the Ordnance branches of the offices of Controllers of Military Accounts, Bombay and Madras Commands, will be amalgamated into one branch at Madras.

## THE ELDEST SON OF THE AMIR.

A daughter has been born to Habibulla, the eldest son of the Amir of Kabul.

## THE DELHI CAMP.

The first three Delhi Camp Cavalry Brigades are reconstructed as follows :—First Brigade—2nd Bengal Lancers and 16th Bengal Cavalry. Second Brigade—11th Huzzars, and 16th Lancers. Third Brigade—15th Bengal Lancers, and Ulwar Lancers.

## THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CAVALRY.

The Inspector-General of Cavalry will inspect Saugor, arriving on the 18th inst. at Goona 22nd Agra 27th, Deesa 3rd February, Muttra 9th, Jhelum 12th, Hapur 17th, Karnal 19th. Meerut, 21st, Umballa 25th, Mooltan 2nd March, Rawalpindi 6th, Peshawar 15th, Mardan 19th, Nowshera 23rd, Sialkote 28th, reaching Simla on the 5th April.

Capain Cowper, 10th Bengal Lancers, beomes Brigade Major 3rd Brigade Delhi Manoeuvres vice Edwards,

## GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

Mr. Latouche, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is transferred to Bezwada, Madras Railway. Orders have been issued for the nineteenth Punjab Infantry now at Mardan to temporarily relieve the third Bombay Infantry with the Malakand Force, the latter regiment returning to Poona. The 19th Punjab Infantry will probably go to Chitral next spring, and if so, will be relieved by the 24th Baluchis from Hyderabad. Major Constable, Manager, East Coast Railway, has been selected to succeed Mr. Finney on the Eastern-Bengal Railway. The appointment to succceed Major Constable on the East Coast has not yet been settle but will only be temporary, as the line will probably, be divided between the Bengal Nagpur and Madras Railway by stems as soon as the connection betwee Madras and Calcutta is completed.

## LORD ELGIN AND A PARTY OF CONVALESCENTS.

The party of convalescents who, thanks to the kindness of Lord Elgin, are to have a voyage from Calcutta to Suez and thence back to Bombay on the Clive which conveys the Viceregal party Home, comprisees 20 Royal Artillerymen and eighty of the Gloucesters from Fort William; also 200 of the first Norfolks from Allahabad. On being landed at Bombay the artillery men will be railed back to Calcutta and the Gloucesters to Allahabad while the Norfolks will remain in Bombay and await the arrival of their regiment in relief next April.

The question of increasing the capitation for the Artillery Volunteers will be considered by the Government of India in connection with estimates for next year.

With a view to providing more trained men as managers of Government farms, a class will be opened forthwith at Allahabad for British] Non-Commissioned officers and men, who will be specially selected from the different regiments for the purpose and given a small allowance from the commencement to induce them to take up the work.

# NOTES FROM PARIS.

## THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

## THE FRANCO-GERMAN ALLIANCE.

## BARON DE COURCEL AND PEACE PROSPECTS.

PARIS, DEC. 16.

IT was reported on Dec. 15, on Monday that a plot to prevent Dreyfus from reaching Paris had been discovered. It was set on foot when it became known that the prisoner of the Ile du Diable would in all probability be brought back by order of the Court of Cassation. The Ligue des Patriotes numbers about 300,000 members. Following the lead of their chief, M. Deroulede, they are to a man anti-Dreyfusites. An order has been sent round—by emissaries—for all these men to "hold themselves in readiness." It was calculated that at any moment some thousands of armed men could be gathered at a given spot, a number sufficient to overpower whatever escort might be guarding the convict. The line on which Dreyfus when brought back to France would travel from the coast to Paris is not known for certain, but it was surmised that he would be landed either at Le Havre, St. Nazaire, or Bordeaux. Officers in command of army corps, brigades, and regiments were approached by the league. Only one has thought fit to communicate direct with the War Minister. He is a colonel in command of a regiment stationed near the Britany and Normandy border.

Steps were immediately taken by M. de Freycinet, and arrangements made by which regiments—cavalry and infantry — stationed at Toul, Nancy, and along the eastern and south-eastern frontier are to hold themselves in readiness at a moment's notice for "entraining." Dreyfus, it is expected, will not reach France before the last week in January. As soon as the dispatch boat —for he will not be brought back in liner—is signalled all the little villages along the line will be garrisoned, and reinforcements will be at hand. Any attempt at open resistance by the Ligue des Patriotes will be sternly supressed. The "petit etat de siege," will be proclaimed in Paris and—General Zurlinden will *not* be in command. Such is the plan decided upon by the French Government whether it will be acted upon depends on the attitude of the Ligue des Patriotes.

The Picquart affair is just where it was. M. de Freycinet, strictly adhering to the custom of the War Office, declares he can do nothing because he has received no application from Colonel Picquart to be provisionally released. The prisoner refuses to ask as a suppliant what he believes to be his due. Me. Labori has been unable to bend his will on this point. He has had a long conversation with M. do Freycinet, but on another subject.

M. Gohier's reasons for appealing to the Court of Cassation against the true bill found against him by the Chamber of Criminal Indictments are as follows : His trial is set down for the 27th December. He had only five days from the date of the true bill to give a list of his witnesses, and of the documents he intends to use as evidence. Each of these documents must bear a 3f. 75c. stamp. The stamps on M. Zola's documents used in evidence cost 3,000f. M. Gohier has from 1,200 to 1,500 documents all throwing a strong light on his case. Were he to give notice of them to the Public Prosecutor his bill for stamps could not be under 4,000f., and might run up to 6,000f. Where could a journalist, without borrowing, find all that money—to say nothing of the cost of service? Even if he had it he would grudge to give it to the fisc. Should the Court of Cassation reject his appeal he will state to the jury what documents he holds and see whether the Public Prosecutor will say they are not evidence because unstamped.

The "Libre Parole" subscription fund for Madame Henry's suit exceeds 11,000 francs. M. Coppee, poet and Academician, subscribes 100 francs. A precedent has been found in support of Madame Henry's claim to defend her late husband's honour. It was decided two years ago that if an attack on the memory of a dead person injures one living, an action may lie. The case cited is an action brought by a son against a person who spoke of his mother as a woman of dishonourable life. The author of the libel was not acquainted with the plaintiff, and therefore had no wish to injure him, but the tribunal held that the defendant must have known his attack on the dead woman could not fail to injure her children, and interpreted accordingly the Press Law of 1881.

Colonel Henry's widow has taken M. Joseph Reinach at his word. She appeals to Me. Rousse, Batonnier, of the Paris Bar, to enable her to take him before the AssizeCourt for traducingher deceased husband. The calumny she alleges lies in M. Reinach calling him a traitor, whereas he was only guilty of patriotic madness. Madame Henry declares herself without the means to defend her late husband's honour before a jury against M. Reinach and his friends, "who are as rich in influence as in money." How could she engage unaided in a suit against such opponents. But as she is a poor widow, with an orphan she appeals to the bar of Paris to protect her. I have no doubt that Me. Rousse will do what he can for her.

M. Guillemet, Deputy, said in an interview on Thursday that a naval officer of high rank had informed him of an important conversation he had had with a military officer who was a member of the Court-Martial that tried Dreyfus. The Military officer in question declared that nothing except the bordereau was alleged against Dreyfus, and the Court was about to acquit him when an officer entered the room in which they were deliberating and informed them that he was sent by the Minister of War, that the Minister was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and that he was in possession of a secret document which could not be disclosed, but which established the prisoner's guilt beyond a doubt. In consequence of this communicatian the members of the Court-Martial convicted the accused. The officer who made this revelation was convinced at the time that Dreyfus must be guilty, otherwise he considered the Minister would not have made such a communication to the Court-Martial. M. Guillemet declines to state the name of his informant, but intimates that he might do so if required by the Court of Cassation.

The "Matin" is informed that if the military authorities do not take th initiative in provisionally releasing Colonel Picquart, Me. Labori will at once lay a formal request for the release of his client before the 8th Chamber. It is stated also that the question of demanding the provisional release of Colonel Picquart was discussed in the Criminal Section of the Court of Cassation yesterday. The "Libre Parole" publishes a letter from Major Esterhazy to M. Mazeau, First President of the Court of Cassation, in which he says he is ready, provided he is granted a safe-conduct to appear before the Criminal Chamber, and to be confronted with all the witnesses who have already been heard, or who are to be heard, and to give explanations on all points concerning himself. He refers to all the charges brought against him, and declares that he wishes to defend the honour of his name, of his children, and also the honour of a dead man (Henry), with whom, he adds, he is not disposed to share a culpability which does not exist either for the one or the other of them. As a result of a heated altercation in Monday's day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Antide Boyer and M. Paul Deroulede fought a duel with pistols next morning at the Tour de Villebon. Two shots were exchanged without result.

Baron de Courcel takes a gloomy view of peace prospects. The best way to preserve peace would be to press the solution of pending questions between France and England. Once they were settled, the danger of war must vanish. It has entirely arisen from the half-hearted way with which the British Foreign Office has long dealt with matters of diplomatic controversy, and the constant non possumus, though not in terms, of M. Hanotaux and a long line of short-lived Ministers who preceded him on this side. It has been all take and no give, with the hope of the other side conceding gracefully. But as the French are awaking to feel danger, and are astonished at the situation that stares them in the face, they are averse to war, not excepting many of those who prepared that situation. Perhaps now is the time to settle up pending questions. A Minister who approached them in a fair spirit of compromise could not now, with any semblance of reason, be branded as a traitor. As it is, negotiations are hung up. They are waiting here for Lord Salisbury to make the next move.

It is not new for French statesmen to seek in a German Alliance the means whereby to gain their ends Gambetta made secret overtures to Germany in the summer of 1881. He was encouraged by a personal friend of Prince Bismarck; who was in business at Hamburg, to go to Varzin, and went. But when he arrived there, Prince Bismarck was suffering from an acute attack of neuralgia, and sent down word that he could not see him. But he begged him to accept a paper-khife made with wood from his Varzin plantations. Gambetta thought the illness diplomatic, and went away greatly irritated, taking, however, the souvenir with him. He then proceeded to Dresdon, where he had an interview with Skobeleff—an interview that indirectly led to the Russian Alliance thirteen years after. Gambetta's object in going to Varzin was to sketch out a plan of European rearrangement to the detriment of Russia, to which Power he had up to then been hostile. He intended to propose the retrocession of Alsace-Lorraine, and offered the help of France to add the German provinces of Austria to the German Empire. Compensation might be found for Austria in the Turkish dominions. He had also in this head an African scheme. The success of the Tunis Expedition had whetted appetite for Africa.

M. Jules Ferry flattered himself with having amused Prince Bismarck by parading a desire he never fell to accept once and for all the Treaty of Frankfort. He obtained thus the help of German diplomacy at Peking against China, and nearly everything against Great Britain. I remember him speaking of his game as cleverly played. The initial step was, when he was for the first time PrimeMinister, to confide the Department for Foreign Affairs to M. Barthelemy-St.-Hilaire, "the only Germanophile Frenchman then living." M. Barthelemy-St.-Hilaire exerted himself with a good faith that greatly impressed Prince Hohenlohe, then German Ambassodor in Paris, to effect a cordial understanding with Berlin. His secret wish was, by a union between France and Germany, to stand in the way of Russia, which Power he sincerely thought a threat to civilization. M. Ferry's immediate design was by PrinceBismarck's influence to keep Italy quiet, while France was laying hold on Tunis. Barthelemy-St.-Hilaire drew up the Treaty of El Bardo, which established a French protectorate over the Beylicate. Gambetta succeded him.

Duclerc came into power soon after Gambetta fell. He was, remarks Mrs Crawford, a kind of political Hooley, who, in the early days of Rio Tinto, had helped to Finance it in Paris. When he took office, it had come round to him that Madagascar was rich in auriferous quartz. This made him eager to conquer and finance that island. He turned the Hovas, Ambassadors out of France, and to overcome British opposition followed the Berlin track pegged out by Ferry. A short time before his death, Ferry said to me: "Your friend Clemenceau inflicted a mortal wound on me by denouncing me as a protege of Germany. I never was a protege in the sense he meant. I only fooled Bismarck, and I think I may flatter myself on the results." I asked whether he counted as a consequence of the Tunis Protectorate the alliance between Italy and the German Empire. His answer was : "It will not come to much. All the harm it has done us has been to oblige us to keep an army corps near the Italian frontier, and to create some Alpine regiments. But it will beggar Italy. She has the mad ambition to be as Rome was, and to possess North Africa because Rome held it. She is like those Italian women who deck themselves out in tinsel jewellery when they have hardly a change of body linen." Ferry, when the Anarchists were making Zurich and Geneva their headquarters, officiously proposed to Bismarck to partition the Swiss Republic. France was to take the cantons where the French language prevails, Germany the German cantons, and Italy might have Lugano. Bismarck, however, did not bite.

The "Temps," commenting on Mr. Chamberlain's speech, says:—"Mr. Chamberlain certainly is bent upon declaring without ceasing that France has always pursued an aggressive policy against Great Britain, and in his speech of yesterday he thought himself bound to define the reepective positions of the two Power by saying that France went out of her way to twist the British lion's tail. We shall not cease protesting against this fable, which must not be allowed to pass in the currency, and we will show by facts what is to be thought of the allegations of the Minister of the British Colonies." The journal proceeds to refer to the attitude taken up by Great Britain in the struggle of France with Samory since the year 1885, and dwells especially upon the reception given in June 1885, to the chief lieutenant of Samory by the Government of Sierra Leone, the despatch of a British Governor and several Commissioners to the agents of Samory in 1887, and the present of a throne to the Almany in 1891.

The term fixed for the ratification of the Niger Treaty has been extended for six months. There is no inclination here to slip out of that arrangement, but there has been a lurking idea that perhaps compensation for Fashoda may be given on the Niger. However, that is not the reason why the Treaty has not been ratified on this side. The Brisson Government thought it better not to move in the matter, while Fashoda was pending. The Dupuy Government goes on the maxim that one should not rouse sleeping dogs, and so judged well to let the ratification stand over. The sleeping dogs in this instance were the Nationalists and the National Defence Leagures. This Chamber does not shine ny moral courage or knowledge of its own mind. While Marchand was in the air a few hot-headed or blatant Deputies might, had the Treaty been brought up for ratification, have carried an unexpected vote. Its overthrow was not to be feared, but a patriotic resolution connected with the Treaty might have increased the difficulties of the Foreign Minister. He wishes not to give John Bull further cause to complain of pin-pricks just now. His attitude is that of the late Prince Gortchakoff when he said "La Russie se recueille."

The Chamber on December 15, had under consideraion the loan of 200,000.000 francs for the construction of railways in Indo-China, guaranteed by the Government of Indo-China. Urgency was demanded and agreed to for the measure. M. Plichon declared that the Right were opposed to the proposal because France had no interest in undertaking such works. M. de Cassagnac, interrupting, said : "Let us keep our money for casting cannon and building ships" M. Doumer, Governor of Indo-China, observed that Indo-China did not ask Francs to make any sacrifice, She applied for 200, 000,000 frances on her own resources. The situation in Indo-China was good the Budget showed a surplus, and the guarantee of the loan was certain. In conclusion M. Doumer declared that the railway was and instrument of development and power, and Indo-China would contribute to the wealth and power of France. Article I authorising the loan was adopted. The Chamber then agreed to Article II, providing for the construction of five lines of railway in Indo-China, with the sole guarantee of the Government of the Colony; and to article III., providing for the construction of a line from Laoka to Yunnan Sen with an annual State guarantee of 3,000,000 francs. MM. Doumer and Guillain dwelt upon the advantages of this line, which would secure for French trade an important outlet in the Chinese province of Yunnan. The Bill as a whole was then adopted, almost unanimously.

The Franco-Italian Treaty of Commerce will be followed up by a visit of the Prince of Naples to Paris. The Prince has often been hero, but always on his way to some other capital. When he next comes he will not go farther. The visit of the King and Queen of Italy in February to the Island of Sardinia will give France an opportunity for an act of international courtesy. She will send a squadron to salute them. The King and Queen of Italy are to be invited to attend the 1900 Exhibition. His Majesty has been only once in Paris. It was in September, 1864, on his way to Turin from a visit to England. Her Majesty has never been here. The Prince of Naples speaks English and German fluently, but his French is a little broken. His father refused to give him French treachers when he was a child. He had not then recovered from his resentment at the loss of Sovoy and Nice.

The Pope has, through Cardinal Langenieux just received the music specially composed by M. Theodore Dubois, Director of the Paris Conservatoire, to his Holiness's own Latin ode, "Vivat Christus qui diligit francos." Leo XIII. has written many Latin poems, but the present is perhaps the most important from a musical point of view; and M. Dubois is said to have very happily caught the joyous though devotional character of the text. Doubtless the Pope's "Vivat Christus" will, after the music has been published, be heard at all the leading Roman Catholic churches, but it is to be first performed at the Cathedral at Rheims.

# TRAGIC END OF A NEWLY MARRIED COUPLE.

MR. ALLEN F. TURNER, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning at Nisbanpada street, regarding the deaths of Kanamali Khimji, aged twenty-eight years, and his wife Hanifa, aged sixteen years, both of whom were found dead in their room on the fourth storey of a house in the above locality on Wednesday. Deceased were married on Sunday previous at Versova, and the wedding party came down to Bombay on Monday night. Kanamali; who was an assistant carding master in a mill, occupied a room on the same floor on which his sister's brother, Ebrahim Mahomed Sayani also resided. About 9 o'clock on Tuesday night the couple went to sleep in their room. A charcoal fire was left in the water boiler in the room by a servant named Shaik Ali deceased did not make their appearance the following morning and Mahomed sent his daughter to the room. The girl knocked at the door, but no reply was received. They waited a little while, and then becoming anxious, forced the door of the room open, which had been bolted on the inner side with a wooden bolt. The man and his wife were found motionless on the bed. Their bodies were cold and stiff. All the charcoal in the water boiler had been burnt away. The only window in the room was found closed. all the curtains were down, and the other door was also closed and holted from the inside. Dr. A. G. Viegas was sent for, and on examination he saw they were dead. Dr. Viegas was of opinion, that the deaths were due to carbonic acid poisoning from the burning charcoal in the water boiler in their bed room. The servant Shaik Ali, in his evidence, stated that he had prepared the water boiler in the usual way, *i. e.*, by putting some charcoal into the fire place of the boiler and then ignitingit. The father of the deceased bride stated that he suspected ne foul play, and the marriage took place with the consent of all parties, his daughter being agreeable to the union. The jury on the evidence returned a verdict, that the deaths of both the deceased were caused by corbonic acid poisoning from burning charcoal in a water boiler in their bed room.

# BOMBAY GYMKHANA RACQUETS.

## SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT, 1898.

THE following is the result of the Tournament :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| E C Bradford, R I R | Back. | Back. | Greig. |
| E P C Back, R N | | | |
| H Bond, R A | Bond. | | |
| Capt A E Aitken, D A A G | | | |
| Capt S Menzies, R F | Menzies. | Greig | |
| H B Thurburn | | | |
| Capt Lachlan, R A | Greig. | | |
| J G Greig, Bo S C | | | |

# ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB

## JOLLY BOATS RACE.

In the race for Licensed Jolly boats to-morrow, No. 47, i entered, will allow to other boats a H'cap of 3 minutes on the course.

Unless at least four boats take part in the race to-morrow the races will be discontinued in future.

# B. V. R. CYCLING CLUB ANNUAL SPORTS.

THE first day of the three days' programme to which the Bombay Volunteer Rifles Cycling Club are treating the public provided very interesting sport, the events including three bicycle events and four athletic events. The evening's sport was remarkable for three nasty spills among cyclists, Longland skidding and coming down heavily in the first race while Warner in the last lap of the two mile handicap came off at the corner and when the public had every promise of a most exciting finish came down a fearful crash allowing Bromly to win in the easiest manner. One thing wus evident, that cyclists are rare plucked ones for both the injured riders one with a borrowed machine, his having been crumpled up, went out to compete in the half Mile Club Championship Warner having the misfortune once more to fall when going at top speed. The fates were obliging and fortunately what promised to supply a hospital case resulted in only accentuating the wounds he had already received. The cause of both disasters was entirely due to the tract which being sanded at the corners caused the machines to skid.

Proceedings commenced with the quarter mile club championship for which Allen, Longland Warner and Downing faced the starter Longland met with the disaster to which we have already referred at the top end of the track in the first round. and Warner stopped riding for fear of falling over the prone rider. This left Allen and Downing in the former beating the latter by a wheel. The hundred yards foot race was won by King the time being 11 seconds.

The two mile handicap promised an exciting finish, but just when Bromley and Warner began to race the latter was placed out of it by coming down.

The ladies half mile handicap proved that the handicappers were justified in placing Miss Bemston at scratch for she won very easily from Miss Fido who had a fifteen yards start, Miss Vera Steven with fifty yards being third. The sack race was very amusing as also was the Obstacle Race, but much more interest was taken in the half mile Club championship for which a quintette of riders went out. Longland was being hotly pursued by Warner when the latter had his second fall; but Longland was not destined to win the race. Allen taking his colours down. The judges were Captain F. W. English, and Lieutenant H. S. Symons, the handicappers being Lieutenant A. R. Sharp, Serjeant W. G. Nicoll and Cyclist Corporal F. Hogan, Major G. Lund and Lieutenant J F Parrott kept the time, while Captain T. M. English and Mr. A. Beniston were starters. Lieutenant R H Vincent and Lieutenant A. R. Sharp were Clerks of the Course, and Serjeant Major J. H. Downing the Honorary Secretary looked after things in general, There was a well conducted bar which catered for the comfort of the public.

The following are details of the events :—

I.—Quarter Mile Club Championship. Open only to members and honorary members of the Club Challenge Cup. Presented by F. Finklestein, Esq. 1st Prize Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal with Gold Centre, 3rd Silver Medal.

| | |
|---|---|
| J R Allen | 1 |
| J H Downing | 2 |

Time—41 4-5 secs.

II.—100 yards Foot Race Handicap. Open only to members of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles. 1st prize value Rs. 15, 2nd value Rs. 10, 3rd value Rs. 5.

FINAL HEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cr Sergt S King | 1 |
| Corpl Limpus | 2 |
| Cadet F Mackenzie | 3 |

Time—11 secs.

III.—Two miles Handicap. Open to all comers. 1st prize value Rs 60, presented by D Macropolo Esq. 2nd prize value Rs 30, 3rd prize value Rs 15.

| | |
|---|---|
| V Bromley, scratch Bombay Cycling Club | 1 |
| H Doherty 40 yards Bombay Cycling Club | 2 |
| P F Fisher 200 yds Bom Vol Rifles Cycling Club | 3 |

Time—5 min 20 secs.

IV.—Ladies' Half mile Handicap. Open to all comers. 1st prize value Rs 75, 2nd prize value Rs 30, presented by Vatcha Brothers, 3rd prize value Rs 20, presented by Messrs Clifton and Co.

1ST HEAT

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss F Beniston scratch | 1 |
| Miss A Fido 15 yards | 2 |
| Miss V Stephens 50 yards | 3 |

Time—2 min.

2nd heat will be run to-day.

V.—Sack Race. Open only to members, Bombay Volunteer Rifles. 1st prize value Rs 15, 2nd value Rs 10 and 3rd value Rs 5.

FINAL.

Vol Veevers }
Corpl Limpus } Dead Heat
Vol H S Mendez }

VI.—Half Mile Club Championship. Open only to members and honorary members of the Club Challenge Cup. Presented by Messrs Lund and Blockley. 1st prize Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal with Gold Centre and 3rd Silver Medal.

| | |
|---|---|
| J R Allen | 1 |
| W L Longland | 2 |
| J H Downing | 3 |

Time—1 min. 16 2-5 secs.

VII.—Quarter Mile Obstacle Foot Race Handicap. Open only to members of Bombay Volunteer Rifles. 1st prize value Rs 15, 2nd value Rs 10 and 3rd value Rs 5.

| | |
|---|---|
| Corpl R W Roberts 20 yards | 1 |
| Vol T Cuny 20 yards | 2 |
| Corpl W Limpus 10 yards | 3 |

# METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

## GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 4th January 1899.

Meansof observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 3 p.m, 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. | inches | 29·915 |
| Temperature of the Air | degrees | 70·3 |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | | 61·5 |
| Dew Point | | 55·9 |
| Relative humidity of Air | | ·610 |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10) | | 0·0 |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day | degrees | 78·3 |
| Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) | | 59·4 |
| General Directions of wind* | | N, NNE, ENE, WNW, NW. |
| Movement of Wind in 24 hours* | miles | 169 |

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

# THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

## MARRIAGE AND OTHER REFORMS.

THE Twelfth Session of the Indian Social Conference was held at Madras. On the motion of Mr. Justice Ranade, seconded by the Hon. N. Subarao, Rao Bahadur Veershanlingham Pantalu was voted to the chair.

### HIGHER FEMALE EDUCATION.

After the President's address was over Mr. VeluPillay proposed and Mr. PartherSarathi Mudliar seconded the first proposition in reference to Higher Female Education. It was to the following effect. :—The Conference, while it notes with satisfaction, the success which has attended the efforts of the Kanya Maha Vidyalaiya of Jallandar, the Ahmedabad and the Poona Girls' High Schools, the Bethune College at Calcutta, and the Ladies' Associations and Home classes in Ahmedabad, Bombay, Cudalore, Madras, and other places, and the Sylhet Union formed for the examination of girls taught at home, still considers the disparity between the education of boys and girls is both, in numbers and quality, so great that it is the duty of all Social Reform Associations to raise still higher the standard of female education in all the Provinces of India As this reform lies at the root of progess in all other directions, the Conference recommends the necessity of utilizing every available method of carrying out this object according to the circumstances of each place, either by establishing girls' schools or by employing or training female teachers or Inspectors, or by means of Home Classes, or by associations for mutual improvement, or by holding periodical examinations, or by supporting widows' homes or lastly by securing a body of self-sacrificing Hindu sisters of charity devoted to this cause.

Two ladies, Mrs Kamalakar and Mrs Tayaramma, supported the proposition one in English and the other in a Tamil speech, The proposition was then put to the vote and carried.

### THE MYSORE MARRIAGE LAWS.

The next proposition related to the working of the Mysore MarriageLaws. It was to the followine effect : —The Conference learn with satisfaction that the Marriage Regulations in Mysore have been worked by the Mysore Durbar with judicious mildness and with great regard to the feelings of the people concerned, as is shown by the small number of prosecutions and convictions recorded. The suscess which has attended this legislation will, the Conference hopes, encourage other Native States to follow the example of Mysore.

This was moved by Mr. G. Subramaniya Iyer, and seconded by Mr. Narsingrao and was carried unanimously.

### INFANT MARRIAGE.

The third proposition related to the Infant Marriage Bills and was moved by the Hon. Mr. Divabulingam Mudliar and seconded by Mr. C Venket Subbramiah. It was to the following effect :—The Conference learns with regret that the Government of India [illegible] sanction the introduction of the Infant Mairriage Prevention Bills in the Local Legislative Council of Madras, on the ground that, in its opinion, the measures proposed were in advance of public opinion. As both the Marriage bills were drafted on the lines of the Mysore Marriage Regulations, and fixed the minimum limits below the ages which are now observed by most classes of people, the Conference hope that, if the facts are properly placed before the Government, it will be satisfied that the Bills were not open to the objection taken to them. The Conference therefore, reeommends that early steps should be taken by the Social Reform Associations to memorialize Government with a view that it may be persuaded to appoint a Commission of enquiry to ascertain the advance made by public opinion on this subject, and to advise Government on the action it should take in this matter.

The proposition was carried unanimously.

### TEMPERANCE.

The next proposition taken up was on the question of Temperance. It was proposed by Rev. F. Williams and seconded by Mr. D. V. Prakashrao and was to the following effect .—The Conference records a hearty welcome to Mr. Fredrick Grubb, Secretary of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, London, who has been deputed to visit India, and it trusts that by reason of his visit all the Branch Temperance Societies established in India, and the many Social Reform Associations whose members have adopted the pledge of total abstinence, will be encouraged to follow the examdle set by the Temperance Associations at Amritsar, Lahore, Coconada, and Bombay, and by the Kayastha Temperance Societies, in co-operating with the work of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association.

### DISFIGUREMENT OF CHILD WIDOWS.

The eighth propssition related to the disfigurement of child widows. It was proposed by Mr. Narasimal Naidu and seconded by Rao Sheb V. W. Pathank of Poona. It was to the following effect :—In the opinion of this Conference, the time has now come when the practice of the disfigurement of child-widows, before they attain the age of majority which obtains in certain castes should be prohibited as an act of wanton cruelty inflicted on minors, who may be presumed not to be free agents in such matters, till they attain the age of 21 years at least. The Conference recommends the Social Reform Associations to interest themselves in this matter, and established Widows' Homes on the model of those started in Baranagore, Poona, and Madras for the relief and education of these unfortunate dependents of Hindu families, so as to enable them to escape social persecution, and earn their own independent livelihood.

It was put to vote and carried unanimously.

### FOREIGN TRAVEL.

The ninth proposition related to foreign travel, and was as follows :—The Conference is glad to note from the reports of the Associations in Guzerat, Bengal, Punjab, and the Central Provinces that the social hindrances in the way of the admission into Hindoo Society of those of its members, who have undertaken distant sea-voyages, are being gradually removed, and it recommends the Local Reform Associations in other parts, where the prejudice is still strong, to help this most desirable change by all means in their power.

The tenth proposition related to re-admission of converts.

### EXTRAVAGANT MARRIAGE EXPENDITURE.

The eleventh and twelfth propositions related to the reduction of extravagant expenditure and intermarriage between sub-castes.

### THE ANTI-NAUTCH AND PURITY MOVEMENTS.

The thirteenth proposition related to the anti nautch and purity movements It was proposed by Mr Venkat Ratnam Naidu, and seconded by Mr. Ramchandra Iyer, The proposition was as follows : In the opinion of the Conference, the reports of all the Associations show that a healthy change is taking place, in all parts of the country, in favour of the Anti-Nautch and Purity Movements including in the last the condemnation of the practice of devoting girls nominally to temple service, put practically to a life of prostitution, and it entertains no doubt that public sentiment decidedly favours both these movements, as tending to puryfy our personal, family, and public life, and the Conference trusts that these efforts will be continued, and that a vigilant watch will be kept by the organs of public opinion upon all attempts to violate this healhy sentiment.

The proposition being put to the vote was carried "nem con."

### ELEVATION OF THE PARIAHS.

The fourteenth proposition was about the elevation of the Pariah, classes and was to the following effect: —The Conference notes with satisfaction the efforts made by the Maharashtra Village Education Society at Baramati, the Satara Prarthana Samaj, and the Theosophical Society of Madras to educate the low castes and to raise their status in Hindu Society. and it recommends the Social Reform Associations to make every effort to raise these classes by education and industry, so that they may attain a position which will remedy the disadvantages of their present condition.

This was proposed by Mr. Soma Sundram Pillay and seconded by Mr. Partha Sarathi Naidu in a Tamil speech and was unanimously carried.

Mr. Sebramania Shastri, one of the Secretaries of the Committee, then proposed a vote of thanks to the Congress Reception Committee, Mr. Justice Ranade, and the Presidents, the voluntears, and lady visitors, Mr. Justice Ranade then thanked the Conference Committee and proposed that the General Secretary's and Joint-Secretary's appointments be confirmed, and announced that the next Conference would be held at Lucknow.

# A CIVILIAN ATTACKED BY DACOITS.

A TELEGRAM dated Negapatam, 3rd January; says :—A serious dacoity took place on the evening of New Year's Day on the road between Vallum, the Collector of Tanjore's residence, and Tanjore. The SubCollector of Tanjore, Mr. P.S. P. Rice, I.C.S., was returning from Vallum after a visit to the Collector Mr. R. H. Twigg, I.,1,C.S. in a jutka when he was attacked by seven or eight dacoits who injured him severely with stick on the head and Mr. Rice is now laid up at Tanjore. It appears the dacoits thought that the jutka conveying him contained some influential natives, wearing jewels, returning from paying their respects to the Collector, and on discovering their mistake they immediately made off. Mr. C. B. Legatt Acting District Superintendent of Police for Tanjore, has taken prompt measures in tracing the dacoits, and three of them have already been marked down, The others will probably be arrested shortly.

# BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A MONTHLY meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna presiding.

### A NEW MEMBER.

On the motion of Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail it was resolved to record Government Resolution, dated the 13th December 1898, appointing Mr. J. Wilcocks to be a member of the Municipal Corporation, vice Commander T. G. R. Finny, R. I. M. resigned.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On the motion of Mr. Badrudin Abdoola Kur, twelv monihs' leave of absence was granted to Mr. Nowrosji N. Wadia, C. I. E., who has proceeded to Europe under medical advice.

### JOINT SCHOOLS' COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak, the following was recorded :—Letter from the Acting Secretary to Government, Educational Department, No. 1628. dated the 14th December 1898, intimating that H. E. the Governor in Council has been pleased, under Section 3 (3) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act III of 1888, to appoint Mr. Darasha Ratanji Chichgar to be a member of the Joint Schools' Committee on the part of Government on the expiration of the term of Mr. Nowrosjee Nasarwanji Wadia, C. I. E.

### CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta priority was granted to the consideration of the following letters :—(1) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, No. 127, dated the 22nd December 1898, forwarding, in pursuance of Section 27 (1) a of Act IV. of 1898, copy of a notification issued by the Board of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust in respect of an improvement scheme for the 1st Nagpada District. (2) Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, No. 128, dated the 23rd December 1898, forwarding, in pursuance of Section 27 (1) a of Act IV of 1898, copy of a notification issued by the Board of the City of Bombay Imfrovement Trust in respect of a street scheme for a new line of street extendingfrom the foot of CarnacBridge and running in a direct line due west through part of the Chuckla, Market and Dhobi Talao sections of Ward C to the Queen's Road, which it joins immediately south of the Hindu cremation ground.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta moved that (1) a Committee consisting of the President, Mr. Shroff, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, Professor Muller, Mr. Macdonad, Dr. Katrak, Mr. Roughton, Mr. Dhakji Kashinathji, Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakersey Mulji, Dr. Ismail Jani Mahomed, Mr. Abdool Hoosein Adamji Pirbhai, Mr. Lund and Mr. Gamadia be appointed to report in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer on the schemes received from the City Improvement Trust, the Committee to report within ten days. (2) That the Corporation think it desirable that any official representation which the Commissioner may make under section 24, clause 1, of the City Improvement Act, should be first laid before them with the reports of the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer and the Commissioner's own remark there n. "That the Minicipal Com[illegible] b[illegible] obtain from the Execu[illegible]gineer and f[illegible]rn the Corporation, with his own [illegible]mark thereon, a detailed report on the area or areas which should be successively recommended for improvement under the City Improvement Act," Mr. Mehta remarked that under the City of Bombay Improvement Act, the Trust had to prepare certain schemes for the improvement of areas and streets of the city, and the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation were authorised to submit official representations in regard to such schemes. He thought it would be much better if the Commissioner laid his representation before the Corporation before submitting it to the Trust, for such a course would allow the Corporation to consider their representation more carefully. He hoped that this suggestion would not be looked upon by the Commissioner as trenching upon the powers invested in him by law.

Mr. Badrudin Abdoola Kur seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas remarked that there was one objection against the Commissioner submitting his representation to the Corporation previous to his forwarding it to the Trust, and it was that by discussing such schemes in a public manner they might encourage speculation. As a member of the Trust he found that greatest secrecy was observed by it in notifying a scheme, but its aim would be frustrated by the course suggested by Mr. Mehta. Dr. Viegas suggested that in the interests of the different wards of the city two members of each ward ought to be represented on the Committee.

Mr. Roughton was in favour of the course suggested by Mr. Mehta in his proposition.

The Municipal Commissioner observed that he did not object to the first part of the proposition which related to the appointment of a committee, but he objected to the second part which asked him to bring before the Corporation any scheme which he might send to the Trust. He thought Dr. Viegas' objection a very strong one, and it was a fact that certain intentions of the Trust had already leaked out, and in consequence there had been a certain amount of speculation. With all deference to the wishes of the Corporation on the subject he should enter a protest against the proposition being passed in its present form, as it contained a direction to him. Had it been merely a piece of advice it would have been quite a different thing. Mr. Mehta was well aware that under the Act the Corporation had not the power to call for reports on schemes of this kind. He might, however, say, that although he was not bound to submit his schemes to the Corporation, he should be glad indeed to give all the information which was in his passession on the subject.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta in replying on the debate, said that Dr. Viegas and the Commissioner raised their objection about speculation under an entire missconception of the poovisions of the Act. The Act contemplated that certain amount of publicity should take place in regard to the schemes before they were finally accepted, and it was natural to expect speculation to some extent. The Commissioner had found it necessarry to enter a protest against one part of his proposition. The protest, however, was a mild one for he said that if the proposition did not cotnain a direction he would not protest against it. The words used in the resolution were to the effect that the Corporation thought it desirable that the Commissioner should submit his representation to the Corporation before forwarding it to the Trust. He contended that the Corporation had the power to pass a resolution of this character.

The three parts of the resolution were then put to the vote separately. The first part was carried 'nem. con., while the remaining two were passed by a majority.

### BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1899-1900.

The corporation then proceeded to consider budge estimates of Income and Expenditure for the year 1899-1900 as finally approved by the Standing Committee under section 126 of the Municipal Act III of 1888.

Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, chairman of the Standing Committee, in introducing the buddget said that one must have been struck very forcibly while looking over the budget estimates for the next year that although the corporationwere charging the maximum rates under the Act, their maximum revenue had been found insufficient to meet their total expenditure. The estimates showed that notwithstanding their levying the charges at the maximum rate and obtaining revenue beyond which they could no go under the Act, the result showed that there would be a deficiency of about Rs. 1,20,000 at the end of the next year. That was a state of things which clearly showed that the condition of municipal finances was far from satisfactory. They had to take the amount referred to from their surplus cash balance, which had dwindled down to Rs. 2,80,000. The policy which necessitated their falling back on their surplus cash balance for making both ends meet was one which was fraught with very serious consequences. and he thought that it was his duty to urge up on the Corporation the extreme care and closest attention that should be bestowed upon the expenditure they sanctioned. He thanked Mr. Harvey, the Municipal Commissionr for the new system of accounts inaugurated by him which showed at a glance what their requirements were. The recommented the appointment of a strong Committee to carefully go into the items of expenditure incurred by the municipality and for ought he knew the Municipal Commissioners would be too glad to assist the Committee to reduce the expenditure to a minimum without impairing the efficiency of the various departments, and to see that the expenditure did not exceed the reveune. The house-owners had suffered terribly from the effects of the plague, and in levying the maximum of taxation they were imposing a tax of between 7 1-2 and 8 rupees per head per annum on the present population of the city. Retrenchment must be the order of the day.

Mr. Roughton in seconding the prposal to proceed with the consideration of the budget said that he seconded it, not for reasons stated by the chairman of the Standing Committee but for entirely different reasons. (Hear, Hear). He was not inclined to take such a pessimistic view of the present state of the city as the chairman of the Standing Committee did. Although the city had been afflicted with plague, its revenue had not in any way fallen off. Their revenue was not increasing at the rate it ought to, but that ought not to frighten the Corporation in any way. Mr. Ibrahim frightened them by saying that there would be a recrudescence of the plague, but they ought not to be led away by the figures of mortality as they were published day by day in the papers It must be remembered that the population of Bombay was now one-third more than what it was at the time of the last census, and they had nothing therefore, to be afraid of at the present rate of mortality. The returns published by the Tramway Company and the Railway Companies showed that passenger traffic on Monday last was larger than it ever was in the history of the city.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta did not take either a pessimistic or an optimistic view of the budget as was taken by the proposer and seconder of the proposition respectively. The alarming feature of the budget was that they had raised the taxation to its maximum limit under the Act. It was a great hardship that the town duty on grain should have been raised from four to six annas. The surplus cash balance was not only Rs. 2,50,000 as was laid down in the budget but it amounted to about eleven lakhs.

Dr. Katrak observed that he did not agree with the remark that had been made with regard to plague. Plague was no doubt an uncertain item, but it would be very unwise to proceed on the assumption that the epidemic was likely to be mild this time or milder than the last two years. They should proceed on the assumption that the worst was to happen.

After further discussion the proposition was put to the vote and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday next.

## INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 24th December 1898:—

Hugh Alexander Mardon, gentleman, of 40 St. Alphonsus road, Clapham, in the county of Surrey, England. A trap for catching rats, mice, and other vermin.

Heerjee Jehangir Dadysett, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. L. M., (Edinburgh), L.F.P.S.G., (Glasgow), aural surgeon, London, of 34 Churchgate street, Fort, Bombay. Improvements in aural drum supports.

Shavaksha Merwanji Tarachand, mechanical engineer, residing at Cumballa hill, Bombay. Improvements in drainage pipes.

Kuvarji Mancherji Mistri, superintendent and contractor of building works, etc., residing at No. 12 Khambatta lane, Khetwady, Bombay. Ventilating the factory or the cotton or the weaving mills, buildings, etc.

H. R. Beahan, civil engineer, now residing at Madhopur, Gurdaspur district, in the Punjab. A combined soda-water bottle holder and opener, with gas escapment in the latter.

Laurence Oliphant Liesching, secretary and accountant of the Colombo H— company, limited, Colombo, Ceylon. An improved contrivance for weather-proof and thief-resisting covers for live-stock or goods, either while being conveyed by land or water, or while stored on land or water, as well as for all purposes that tents are at present employed for.

Thomas McKinnon, chemical and produce broker of 2 Oswald street, and James Pringle, practical engineer, of 124 Stanley street, Kinning park, both of Glasgow. Improvements in or relating to pneumatic or spring tyres.

Hormusji Merwanji Jaorawalla, merchant, of Jaora, Central India. Improvements in axle boxes and shaft bearings.

James Earnest Hickmott, engineer, of 20 Park lane Calcutta. Improvements in brick and tile-making machines.

Willard Reed Green, engineer, residing at 1325 Gilpin street, in the city of Denver, Arapahoe county, state of California, U. S. A. Improvements in the method of, and apparatus for, the direct conversion of the energy of fuel and an expansion medium into power.

Alexander Marr, electrical engineer, of 66 Upper Brook street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster. Improvements in apparatus for dyeing, bleaching, drying and similarly treating yarn in cops and the like.

Willard Reed Green, engineer, residing at 1325 Gilpin street, in the city of Denver Arapahoe county, state of Cali- fornia, U. S. A. Improvements in propellers.

Willard Reed Green, engineer, residing at 1325 Gilpin street, in the city of Denver, Arapahoe county, state of California, U. S. A. Improvements in induction valves for motive engines, and in gearing to actuate the same.

Willard Reed Green, engineer, residing at 1325 Gilpin street, in the city of Denver, Arapahoe county, state of California, U. S. A. Improvements in motive-power engines, applicable also to pumps.

Adolphe Isidore van Vriesland, engineer, of 78 Sarphatistratt, Amsterdam, Netherlands. An improved carburetting and compressing apparatus.

Willard Reed Green, engineer, residing at 1325 Gilpin street, in the city of Denver, Arapahoe county, state of California, U. S. A. Implements for shearing wool, etc.

## BRITISH HONOURS TO BARODA OFFICIALS

RECOGNITION by the Paramount Power of services rendered by the officers of a Native State, exclusively to the State which they serve, and which are of such a nature as to redound to the credit of the State to which they belong, cannot but be received with thankfulness by the ruler and the people of that particular State. The New Year's Day list of honours brings glad tidings of great joy to the Baroda Durbar and the Baroda public. Three officers of this State are the happy recipients of honours which they richly deserved for the valuable services they have rendered to the State and to the public during the trying times of plague. Rao Bahadur V. M. Samarth, B. A. M. R. A. S., F. R. H. S. Subha and Plague Commissioner of Baroda becomes Dewan Bahadur, Dr. K. V Dhurandhar. L. M. & S., M. San. Inst (London). Sanitary Commissioner and Plague Secretary gets a Rao Bahadurship and Dr. Shamsuddin J. Sulemani, Chief Medical Officer of the State are made Khan Bahadurs. The last-mentioned official spared no pains to find out effective disinfectants and is known to the public as the inventor of the celebrated Baroda Pills used so largely in this State as also in Mysore and elsewhere as a preventive against plague. Dr. Dhurandher in his capacity as Plague Secretary to His Excellency the Dewan Saheb constituted the boiler, so to say, of the whole plague machinery set up in this State. From him emanated the various sanitary and other medical precautions which the State had to enforce in the best interest of the people. He was so well posted in the literature on the subject that the distinguished British Medical officers who visited this place during the prevalence of plague, were more than satisfied with his sound and competent advice to his Excellency the Dewan Saheb on plague matters. The plague work, however, which fell to the lot of the Baroda Plague Commissioner, Rao Bhadur V. M. Samarth was the most arduous and, by common consent, performed with marvellous energy tact, sympathy and impartiality. Even before his recent admirable services to this State, Rao Bahadur Samarth had more than a local reputation as a well-educated, clever, energetic and throughly upright official in H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad's service. With his through familiarity with the detals of revenue administration extending now over a score of years, and his complete grasp of fiscal and economic principles, combined with his originality and resourcefulness, and to top them all, his spotless official and private character, Rao Bahadur Samarth was already well-known outside the limits of the Gaekwad's territory as a revenue officer, who would not lose in comparison with some of the most capable British Offi cials in the Indian Civil Service. His work, moreover as Plague Commissioner of Baroda put to the test and brought out most prominently some of his best qualities of head and heart. He devised and set up an automatically working machinery, perferfect in every detail, for the detection and removal of plague cases, segregation of contacts and wholesale evacuation of the healthy. By his personal exampla he succeeded in generating in his subordinates, courage and a high sense of duty which resulted in work, the quantity and quality of which evoked unfeigned admiration from the several distinguished British officers who came from time to time to see the arrangements mad here to fight the plague. Some of the details were so original and well conceived, and the whole thing was so efficiently and economically managed, that the Plague Commissioner of Baroda soon acquired in high quarters the well-deservep reputation of being a powerful administrator and a capable organiser, and as such an ornament to the Baroda Durbar. The honours conferred on him and Dr. Shamsuddin and Dr. Dhurandhar are thus, apart, from their individual aspect, a high compliment paid by the Paramount Power to the administration of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad and his accomplished Diwan. So long as it is possible for the Gaekwad's Civil Service to attract to it and to retain in it men of Diwan Bahadur Samarth's education, ability, and character, and so long as the worth and work of such men is properly appreciated in the right quarter, Baroda need have no fear about its future progress and good administration.—*Shree Sahaji Vijaya*, (5th Jan.)

## TWO POINTS OF VIEW.

THE MASCULINE.

The Exchange Telegraph Company is informed that the Spanish Cabinet will proceed "en corps" to meet the vessel conveying the remains of Columbus from Havana. The coffin will be borne by naval officers who took part in the late war. The Diplomatic Corps will be invited to attend.

THE FEMININE.

Reuter's correspondent in Madrid telegraphs: At Granada to-day, a crowd of women of the lower class assembled and threw stones at the statue of Columbus, as they considered that the man who had discovered America was the chief cause of all Spain's misfortunes.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

## LORD ELGIN'S FAREWELL.

### SPEECH AT THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER.

### A DEFENCE OF HIS POLICY.

THE following is the full text of the speech of His Excellency Lord Elgin at the farewell dinner given him by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, of which a brief account has already appeared in our columns:—

I thank you with all my heart for your very great kindness to me this evening. You have removed a suspicion which sometimes crossed my mind, the suspicion that some of you really thougt that my regard for Calcutta was not all that it might be. I have nothing to withdraw from what I have said elsewhere of the affection I, for many reasons, personally feel for Simla, or of the advantages on public grounds of a move to that place. Nor of course do I deny to others the right to differ from me, so long as the arguments they use are fair arguments. There is one line of argument which I consider unfair, and that is to dilate on the practice of former days and to impute to the men of to-day a less strict sense of duty Improvements in the means of communication, which have brought India nearer to England, have brought Simla nearer to Calcutta for all purposes of business, and it is as reasonable to overlook that fact as it would be to ignore the existence of the Suez Canal and to insist on calculations based on a voyage round the Cape in a sailing ship. I apologise for detaining you on this subject, but facts which are patent to you who know India are not equally appreciated elsewhere, and I think it worth while to say distinctly that there is no foundation for the allegation that public business suffers owing to the move of the Government from Calcutta. I hesitate to argue further the charge of dereliction of duty, I cannot conceive any officer of the Government of India, be he Viceroy or any one else who would, for a moment, allow considerations of mere pleasure or comfort to determine his place of residence. I decline to accept for my Colleagues or myself any lower standard in such matters than that which regulated the conduct of our predecessors. But, Gentlemen, I am encouraged by your reception of me this evening to assure you that

MY REGARD FOR CALCUTTA IS NO EMPTY THING.

I shall ever be proud of having been a member of a Government whose orders have issued under the time-honoured phrase from "Fort William in Bengal." I hold as strongly as any of you that it is here in Calcutta that the important legislative work of the Government of India should be done. It is permissible to remind you that it has not been found convenient at all times and in all countries to hold the sittings of the Legislative Assembly in a large and populous city. We have the historic decision of the authors of the Consititution of the United States, and more recently the removal of the French Assemblies from Paris to Versailles. I myself was born in the midst of scenes of tumult of which the immediate result was the burning of the Houses of Parliament in Montreal and the ultimate result the establisment of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa. I do not mention these things to suggest that the Legislative Council of the Governor General should sit at Barrackpore or anywhere else. I have witnessed periods of some excitement in Calcutta—and periods of exciment are not conducive to the satisfactory discharge of Legislative duties—but I should be ungreatful if in this assembly I did not remember the valueable assistance and moderating influence of my two friends who during the last five years have represented the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir Patrick Playfair and Mr. Allan Arther. For close on a hundred years the proposals for the amendment of the laws of the people of India have been discussd and approved in the place where we now meet for that purpose, and I hope that when your successors meet a hundred years hence to speed the parting Viceroy of the day, he will declare then as emphatically as I do now for the retention by Calcutta of its position and precedence in this respect among the cities of the Empire of India. Gentlemen there are several

DIFFICULTIES OF A RATHER FORMIDABLE CHARACTER

which confront me in addressing you this evening. You, Sir, have been good enough to speak of the circumstances of the last five years as exceptional. I am scarcely the person to make comparisons in such matters, but I cannot deny that our hands have been pretty full. I am inclined to think that if I had been able in the latter part of 1893 to take a peep into the future, I might well have hesitated, even more than I did hesitate, to accept a certain proposition that was then made to me, and that no one would have ventured to term my hesitation other than prudent and even patriotic. But if during these years we have had our full share of great events and if we have surmounted more than one crisis in our affairs, that does not make my task at the moment the easier. Great events can scarcely be described in a few words, and I have a rooted objection to long speeches after dinner, especially to my own. Under these circumstances one of two things usually happens. The speaker is told either that he has treated everything in a sketchy and imperfect manner, or that he has neglected subjects of equal or greater importance than those on which he has discoursed. Moreover, great events and times of crisis too often mean controversies which survive though they may lie dormant. My distinguished friend, the Lieutenan Governor of Bengal, the other day in a speech, the too flattering kindness of which I gratefully acknowledge, challenged me to soar into the empyrean. The idea of the lark carolling in the blue vault of heaven is an attractive one, but I am not quite sure what happens to the lark when the clouds are charged with electricity. Possibly my Hon'ble friend knows: and as I have always regarded him as a model of prudence, I am strongly disposed to follow his example. But, speaking seriously, I can only touch upon matters which are controversial with great reserve. It is true that in a day or two I shall myself arrive at the region of

GREATER FREEDOM AND LESS RESPONSIBILITY

but I should think very poorly of myself if I allowed that fact to alter my estimate of what is expedient in the public service. I conceive it to be a positive duty not to say a word if I can avoid it that will render more difficult the task of my Colleagues whom I leave behind or my successor who is rapidly approaching Calcutta, and I am sure that you, Gentlemen, will feel with me that no other course would be consistent with a spirit of loyalty to the Government of India. Let us pass from the general to the particular. I suppose there is no branch of the work of the Government of India on which there would be more to say than that in which gentlemen round this table are specially interested: I mean the work of the Depart- ment of Finance and Commerce. Finance at the best of times enters into everything which we do: in times of calamity it has to receive our first care, and the consideration of its problems goes far to determine our action. War, famine, plague, earthquake, internal administration, foreign policy all raise questions of ways and means. In all these forms questions of finace have claimed our attention during the last five years; and I venture to say that never have its difficulties been more courageously and skilfully met than by my Hon'ble friend who, to the great advantage of the Government of India and of myself in particular, has throughout held the post of our adviser. Now I tremble to think how many apples of discord I could throw upon this festive board if I embarked upon a discussion of our financial troubles. A history which

BEGAN WITH IMPORT DUTIES AND ENDED WITH CURRENCY REFORM

must be long and must be controversial, and I have promised to avoid both evils as much as possible. On the main issues in the great question of the day my lips of course are sealed. It is not for me, or for the Government of India, to interpose while the investigations of the Committee whose assistance they invited are proceeding. But it may be permissible for me to offer one or two remarks as to the position of the Government of India. The determination of what is and is not practicable in the higher regions of finance to remove the evils of which we in India complain depends on two separate and distinct factors, i. e., on the one hand the conditions prevailing in India, on the other the conditions prevailing in London,—and I say London as representing the money market of the world. That this distinction is a real one must, I think, be admitted when we find that even so great an expert as Lord Rothchild insists again and again in his evidence before the Committee that he dose not know India, and therefore cannot pretend to say whether the course which he recommends is practicable in India. Now the constitution of the Government of India is in some respects wellfitted to cope with a difficulty of this character. It provides, as you know, for consultation between the Secretary of State and his advisers on the one hand and the Viceroy and his advisers on the other, and important decisions are as a rule the outcome of that consultation. But in this case the ordinary procedure could not be followed. That was due to a variety of circumstances: partly I think to the impatience—I quite admit the not unnatural impatience—of gentlemen, some of whom I imagine are present in this room, who were keenly alive to the difficulties of trade. It was necessary for us to state the case for India in our Despatches of September 16th 1897, and March 3rd, 1898, on our own responsibility and on the information available to us. I do not mean by this to limit our responsibility or to imply that I am dissatisfied with the results these two Despatches have already achieved. On the contrary, I maintain that our proposals are based on sound principles, and that the support given to those principles has increased in a very remarkble manner since the summer of 1897. I claim that our endeavour to initiate a discussion on right lines has been distinctly successful. But I also claim an opportunity for completing the process of consultation. It has been thought advisable to submit the whole case to an independent and impartial tribunal at what under other circumstances might have been a preliminary stage. I concurred, and still concur, in the adoption of this course; and it is only when, by this means, we have secured full information as regards English opinion, and the best advice available in the financial capital of the world, that I could make myself responsible for final propossals. This duty will not now be mine, but I cannot suppose that the Government of India, however constituted, will take any other view of its duty or responsibility. Indian financiers must always be

PREPARED FOR THE UNEXPECTED,

as the events of the last five years have abundantly proved. It is therefore obviously desirable in Government interests that any cause which tends to accentuate these difficulties should be removed, and fluctuation of exchange is clearly one of those causes. But it is altogether unfair and untrue to say, as some have said, that the Government of India have thought of nothing else. In our Despatch of September 1897, which, as I have already indicated, must be read as prelimininary to the definite proposals of March last we discussed at some length the general situation. I do not ask you to endorse our arguments, but whether we are right or wrong I should have thought even the most hostile critic, if he took the trouble to read our despatch, would be forced to admit that we acted as we supposed in the interest of trade. It has also been alleged that Government has done nothing to assist trade, but, on the contrary, keeps in its own hands funds which might be used to overcome difficulties. I can say distinctly that in the management of its balances the Government has certainly never taken any steps to create in the market a condition of stringency, and does not hold the view that it has anything to gain by making such a condition; and that it has given earnest of this opinion by twice, during the last two years, obtaining the aid of the Legislature in making the Currency Reserve available for the purpose of relieving existing stringency. Further than this it would be unprofitable for me to discuss so technical a question this evening. I believe it to be one where there are practical difficulties which it has so far been impossible to remove. In my humble judgment

A STABLE EXCHANGE

is at least as much to be desired in the interest of trade as in the interest of Government. Government may be put to serious inconvenience in finding the extra number of rupees necessitated by an adverse exchange. It is true that within certain limits Government is master of its own expenditure, and that economies, troublesome and even possibly uneconomical in the long run, but still, up to a certain point, means of avoiding present expenditure, can be enforced; but it must be remembered that if economies are pushed too far Government itself will come to a standstill and the objects for which all Government exists will not be attained. Trade on the other hand cannot exist without capital and capital will only come on its own terms. Instances perhaps might be adduced of countries where although the value of money was not assured, there was yet no lack of capital. I take it in this matter as in most other things we can get what we want if we are ready to pay for it, and men will take speculative risks if they see their way to a big enough profit. But to my mind for an undevloped country to attract capital in this manner can only be compared to the conduct of the spendthrift who raises money on his expectations. I do not think India can afford to pay so high a price, or that there is any reason why it should be demanded of her. India has most of the advantages which are calculated to inspire the capitalist with confidence. It has labour cheap and abundant, resources awaiting development and every year becoming more accessible. It has, above all, the protection of a great Empire pledged to the security of life and property at home and abroad. Why should not English capital feel attracted by these opportunities and as safe here as in other parts of the Empire? I am firmly persuaded that with a stable exchange and the confidence which will accompany it the time would soon come to the material advantage of India which requires cheap capital, and of England where there are superabundant funds waiting for profitable employment. As I have said, I do not consider myself at liberty to discuss the manner in which this end can be attained. But may without indiscretion draw attention to a fact which I think is of good omen, and that is the great

STEADINESS OF EXCHANGE DURING THE PRESENT YEAR,

In the four years preceding the present year Exchange has varied to the extent of 11 or 12 per cent. In the current year its variations have been limited to 3 per cent; and for a good many months now we have seen the unaccustomed phenomenon of Exchange quotations hardly moving from day to day, and almost or quite reaching the goal of sixteen pence. We have been accustomed to hear, from certain sections of the community, whose views I would wish to treat with all respect, though speaking frankly as I am sure you all would wish me to do—we have heard from them grave apprehension of the results to Indian trade that would follow from the raising of Exchange to this point. So far, Gentlemen, I am happy to say that those fatal results do not appear to have ensued. I do not mean to say that during the period of transition there have not been times when trade has been seriously hampered; but at the present time the productive powers of this country are showing a marvellous capacity for recovery after the adverse seasons that affected them; and the figures of our export trade show that the rise and steadiness of Exchange has not placed an embargo upon the sale of those products to our customers in other parts of the world. Indeed for my own part, when I see that three quarters of the whole foreign trade of India is with countries using a gold standard, I find it difficult to believe that so far as our external trade is concerned, we can reap anything but a large balance of advantage from throwing in our lot with them, rather than with the silver countries with which we exchange the remaining quarter of our trade.

*To be concluded.*

## THE ANCESTORS OF LORD CROMER.

THE humorous spirits who used to preside at the College of Arms were fond of Heraldic jokes. They wanted John Ridd, it will be remembered to take as his motto, "Ridd reads riddles," much to the amazement of that unlearned individual. It was natural that they select two *bears* as the "supporters" of the arms of the family of Baring, and when we consider the connection of the house with stocks and markets, it is impossible to resist the idea that the Heralds' College may have intended a further allusion to the slang of finance. Like so many of our leading financial famalies, the Barings are of German origin. Franz Baring, the original ancestor, was the minister of a Lutheran church at Bremen. His son Francis emigrated to England, and settled at Larkbeer, near Exeter, in 1717. He entered into the wool trade with all the energy and acuteness of his race, made money, was naturalised as an Englishman, and married an English woman. His eldest son represented the borough of Exeter for nearly a quarter of a century. The third son, Francis, pushed the fortunes of the trading house, established a London branch, became Director and eventually Chairman of the East India Company, sat in Parliament for some twenty two years, and was made a baronet for his services to his country. It is interesting to note that he presided over the fortunes of the East India Company in 1792-93. That is at the period when Tippoo, Sultan of Mysore, was learning for the first time, as other, have done; since, that the English were a dour and difficult people to deal with when once their patience had been pushed too far.

The real founder of the family fortunes, however, was Alexander, the second son of Sir Francis Baring. He was the first Englishman who married an American heiress. This he did in 1798, and brought her back and a million of money with her to the family concern in Bishopsgate Street. He carried on the business of the house on such a huge scale that Baring Brothers reached international importance, and he was known by the nickname of Alexander the Great. He also plunged into political life, and for his services was rewarded in 1835 with a peerage. As it happened an aunt of his had married the celebrated Dunning, who was made Lord Ashburton. The peerage had died out in the person of Richard Dunning the son, and so Alexander Baring the cousin obtained permission to revive it in his own person, becoming the first Lord Ashburton of the second line. His greatest *coup* was the loan of a million to the French Government for the war payments at the time when France was occupied, by the Allied Armies; and with reference to this enterprise one of Napoleon's marshals is said to have remarked that there were six great Powers in Europe, England, France, Russia, Austria, Prussia, and Baring Brothers. From this period the struggle for the financial headship of the world was fought out between Rothschild's and Baring's Bank until it ended in the complete triumph of the former when the financial world was shaken by the catastrophe which is colloquially known as the "Baring Smash." Alexander the Great had two brothers. One, the elder, was the ancestor of the Earl of Northbrook; the other, Henry the younger, can reckon among his descendants Lord Revelstoke and Lord Cromer.

Evelyn Baring is the younger son of the late Henry Baring, M.P., aforesaid. He was born in 1841, and began life in the Royal Artillery, as so many of our prominent men have done. The turning-point in his career arrived when his cousin Lord Northbrook invited him to go out to India with him in the capacity of Private Secretary to the Governor-General in 1872. Lord Northbrook is a man whom we should be tempted to describe as more safe than strong, and, as the Sirdar felicitously expressed it to the City magnates, Lord Cromer is a man of a "mastermind."

THE BEST MEDICINE,—KEMP'S MALABAR CAPSULES are well-known and recognised as thoroughly reliable. Always obtainable in fine condition at Rs. 2-4 per Box from KEMP & Co., Ld., Bombay.

## DEATH OF MR. CHRISTOPHER SYKES.

### THE "GRAVE YOUNG MAN" OF "LOTHAIR."

WE briefly announce the other day, that Mr. Christopher Sykes, brother of Sir Tatton Sykes, died at his London residence, 2, Chesterfield-street, Mayfair. He was seized with a paralytic stroke in September and never recovered entirely from the shock. On the day of his death the valet called Mr. Sykes as usual, and later on, not hearing him moving about went to the bedroom again, when he found Mr. Sykes lying on the floor.

Mr. Sykes was not dead when the valet found him. He remained unconscious all day, and passed away quietly at nine o'clock in the evening.

Among the callers at the house next morning was Sir Francis Knollys, private secretary to the Prince of Wales.

The Sykes family in Yorkshire is lost in the mists of Anglo Saxon antiquity, though the baronetcy only dates from 1783. The first holder of it was a clergyman, the son of an opulent merchant at Hull; and Christopher Sykes, who was born in 1831, was a son of the fourth baronet, the great Sir Tatton Sykes, as he was called one of the best-known sportsmen of the century who died in 1863.

The deceased was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was a contemporary of the Duke of Devonshire, and was D. L. and J.P. for the East Riding of Yorkshire. He sat for Beverly in the House of Commons from 1865-68, for the East Riding from 1868-85, and for the Buckrose Divison of North Riding from 1885-86 when he was defeated, but seated on a scrutiny. He continued to represent the same constituency in Parliament till 1892, when he retired. Mr. Christopher Sykes was a great favourite with Mr. Disraeli who sketched him in "Lothair" as the grave young men who entertained St. Aldegonde (the Marquis of Hartington) and Pinto (Mr. Henry Calcraft). The Conservative Prime Minister would point to him as the fulfilment of a prophecy uttered by Sir Robert Peel in his great speech against the Reform Bill of 1832. When illustrating the doctrine of political chances he said, "Out of a hundred men of tawny complexion one may be a man of ability." The tawny beard, prolific whiskers, and light complexion of Mr. Christopher Sykes were remarked by every visitor in the House of Commons, and will be remembered after his efforts on behalf of the sea birds of our island are forgotten. Yet to his entiring exertions alone we owe the Sea Birds Protection Act. He was known as one of the best-dressed men in the House, and as he sauntered in at night in faultless evening attire between a dinner and a series of evening parties he looked with mingled astonishment and contempt at men who burnt the midnight oil not in pleasure but in work.

It was, however, as a Society man, and one of the most honoured guests at Marlborough House, that Mr. Christopher Sykes will best be remembered. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem, he detested ceremonial and all the minutiæ of etiquette. Always in much request by London hostesses, he was to be seen to the best advantage at Brantingham Thorp, where the Prince of Wales was so often his guest for the Doncaster week. There were few pleasanter country houses than Brantingham Thorp, with its smooth grass terraces in front, and distant view of the Humber estuary; and certainly its owner was an ideal host. The village was a model one, and visitors, from Royalty downwards, never failed to admire its cosy-looking cottages, with their gay gardens and its well-cultivated allotments. The cheeses and the poultry of the Brantingham yeomen are as renowned as the strain of the seeds. Yet Mr. Christopher Sykes was described by "Rip Van Winkle" long ago as having come grief twice in one day when driving a mail phaeton.

A well-dressed gentleman of quiet, dignified presence, with nothing more suggestive of horsiness about him than just a touch of the Yorkshire accent, which had not then worn off, drove his mail phaeton at the height of the season in Hyde Park. He was not a practised whip; but he had taken lessons from competent instructors; his nerves were in perfect order. He thought, therefore, he might safely venture into the crowded Row. He had not advanced fifty yards beyond the statue of Achilles, when crash! went his pole through the back of an old gentleman's brougham just in front of him. He at once left his box-seat, and with profuse apologies asked the proprietor of the brougham to forgive the mishap. That elderly person was so charmed by the courtesy of his agressor as to beg the phaetoneer to think no more about it. The latter, therefore, no longer crestfallen, reseated himself on his perch and continued his promenade. In the afternoon of the same day he thought he might again venture into the park. He had not passed out of sight of Apsley House, when, hey presto! crash went the pheton-pole through the panels of another vehicle. The driver, recalling the happy effect of his soft words in a like predicament during the forenoon, was standing in a moment all smiles and apologies by the side of the smashed carriage. This time the tactics were not so successful. It was the same old gentleman in the same brougham, which had been hurriedly repaired. Instead of thanking his assailant for his courtesy, the old gentleman, growing purple in the face with rage, but still controlling himself, said: "Oh, it's you again, is it? Twice in the same day is too much for anyone."

Bluff in manner, yet withal courteous, a hater of humbug and affectation, a friend of princes, a favourite at his clubs, the most discreet of men, and the admiration of the fair sex, Society loses in him one of its best representatives. When the Princess Victoria and other Royal ladies were mobbed by a vulgar crowd at Torquay in the summer of last year, it was a sight to behold the wrath and contempt of Mr. Christopher Sykes at such snobbish conduct, and the manner in which he kept the inquisitive folk at bay was singularly characteristic of a squire of the olden time with whom "noblesse oblige" was a ruling principle of his life.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette*, January 5.)

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to create, under Article 95 b, of the Civil Service Regulations, a special temporary appointment of Rs. 2,500 per mensem for the purpose of revising the draft District Municipal Bill, and to direct, in modification of previous orders, that Mr H Batty, MA (Cantab), Bar-at-Law, I C S, should hold it with effect from the date of his return to duty.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr G D Panse, Collector of Kaira, is granted furlough for six months.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr H W J Bagnell, I C S, on return to duty, to do duty as Collector and District Magistrate, Bijapur, and District Registrar, Bijapur, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Bijapur District, Mr J K N Kabraji, on relief, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, Kaira, and District Registrar, Kaira, and to be Member and President of the Local Board established for the Kaira Dist pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R H Madan L C E Bom to hold charge of the office of Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J H Clabby, on return to duty, to be Divisional Forest Officer, Dharwar.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr T J Strangman, B A, LLB, Cantab, Barrister at Law, to act temporarily as Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Elphinstone College vice Mr W H Sharp, M A, or pending further orders.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, Etc.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Vishnu Sitaram Nerurkar, B A, LL B, a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Ratnagiri District as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th January, 1899.

1. There will be no Commanding Officer's parade this week
2. All 3 Ranges at Coorla are now available daily for class firing and practice, and the Commanding Officer hopes the members will try and complete their firing before the Rifle meeting on the 28th instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

### REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th January, 1899.

1. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder on Saturday next the 7th instant at 4 p.m. sharp and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice. Dress—Drill order without Arms. Puttee to be worn. Cyclist members of the Corps parade at the same time and place. Dress the same. Lamps to be carried.
2. Leave of absence for two months from 7th instant has been granted to Gunner T. Adair.
3. There will be instructions for Gun Captains and layers of both companies at the Drill Gun Town Hall Compound on Friday 6th, Monday 9th and Wednesday 11th instant at 7 a.m., Nos. 1 of Sub-divisions should see that at least one man in their Sub-divisions is instructed in laying at 10 in R. M. L.
4. Gunner P. E. Burn has been transferred from No. 2 to No. 1 Company and posted to No. 3 Sub-division.

By Order,
A. J. Pelle Capt R. A.
Adjt., B. V. A.

SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN ensured to those who use ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, the most cooling, soothing, healing, and curative preparation ever made It cures and heals cutaneous eruptions, prickly heat burns, stings of insects, removes freckles, tan, sunburn, redness and roughness, and imparts a matchless beauty to the complexion. Avoid imitations, and ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

## THEFT OF LEE-METFORD AMMUNITION.

### FIFTY THOUSAND ROUNDS MISSING.

### CURIOUS STORY FROM HOUNSLOW.

COLONEL CRABBE, of the Grenadier Guards, assisted by several officers of the headquarter Staff, was engaged the other day in making inquiries into the circumstances surrounding the remarkable disappearance of 50,000 rounds of Lee-Metford ammunition from the Infantry Magazine at Hounslow Barracks. Colonel Crabbe and his staff have had the assistance of several detectives from the Criminal Investigation Department at Scotland-yard, but have as yet failed to find a clue of sufficient strength to work upon with any possibility of a successful termination to their labours. They have come to the conclusion that the cartridges must have been stolen, and stolen most cleverly; but how the ammunition was extracted from the "keep" of the barracks they are utterly at a loss to explain. The military authorities look upon the matter as an extremely serious one, especially as recent inquiries have brought to light the fact that some time ago 1,000 rounds of ammunition were abstracted, presumably in a similar manner.

The building from which the cartridges have disappeared looks almost impregnable. It is a massive brick construction known as the "keep." It is three storeys in height and has a flat roof, at each end of which stands a square flat-roofed tower. The windows are mere loopholes which would not even allow admittance of a child, and no one may enter unless he is provided with a special permit. The room where the ammunition is kept is at the top of the building. The cartridges that have been stolen were packed in metal-lined boxes, and were done up in the regulation packets of ten rounds. They were of the newest form.

To prevent further attempts on the magazines sentries have been told off to patrol the roof of the "keep" night and day. The somewhat remarkable sight of a soldier tramping round and round the flat roof of the massive building in the middle of the barrack square affords plenty of interest, and not a little amusement to the general public.

## WHAT THE ENGLISH COMPANY LAW ALLOWS.

### SIR GEORGE LEWIS' VIEWS.

### THE DIRECTOR AS PUPPET OF THE PROMOTER.

THERE was a rustle of rich silk, the fair client had gone, and Sir George Lewis was free. Possessing the experience of years in the ways of the company promoter and the vagaries of our company law—did he not bring to light more of the true inwardness of the Hooley affair in an hour's cross-examination than all the counsel put together?—it was possible that his attention would be too closely absorbed in specific cases for particular clients to allow him to speak in general terms for the benefit of the public. Still, it was at least worth while asking him, just in a casual kind of way, if he agreed with the recent denunciation by the Lord Chief Justice of company malpractices.

"Yes, I thoroughly agree with every word he said; and I think that the Companies Acts as they now stand give every facility for the perpetration of what I cannot help calling fraud upon the public."

This looked like business. "Have you any particular points in mind, Sir George?"

"LET US BEGIN AT THE BEGINNING,"

he replied, evidently intending to be thorough. "Take the farce of the signatures to the articles of association. At the present moment any seven persons each subscribing for one share of one pound are enabled to obtain the incorporation of any public company, however large its capital may be. So that the company comes into existence with a subscription of seven pounds—which, by the way, is never paid. The subscribers are usually the clerks of the promoter or the clerks of his solicitors. They have no interest whatever in the formation of the company or in its objects. The Act of Parliament merely provides that the smallest number of persons that can form a company is seven, and that no subscriber shall take less than one share. By the articles of association power is given to these seven members to elect the directors of the company, unless they are specially appointed by the articles, and it is by this machinery that the promoter elects the directors himself."

"The same law applies to all companies and it seems to work well enough in some instances."

"But it affords facilities for fraud. I have in my mind such companies as those to which the Lord Chief Justice referred and not important companies of which the directors are men of high character and of which the business is a perfectly honourable undertaking. See what happens in most cases. The directors, as I say, are nominated by the promoter Their duty is to protect the shareholders, and they are paid as directors by the shareholders for that purpose, but being nominees of the promoter, his interest is paramount because he has appointed them, often finds their qualification, sometimes makes them promises of shares or money. In fact, they really become the servants of the promoter. They are not servants of the shareholders at all."

HOW CONTRACTS ARE CONCEALED.

"They play into the promoter's hands?"

"It is a scandalous state of things, and its effect is felt at the very outset of the directors' duties. Take the case of a promoter who is selling a mine, a patent, or a business at a very large profit for himself. He enters into a contract with one of his own clerks as trustee for the intended company. The directors have to consider whether this is a beneficial contract which they should adopt on behalf of the future shareholders. Instead of being persons thoroughly independent of the promoter, fearless as far as he is concerned, and anxious to protect the shareholders, they are, in fact, the creatures of the promoter, and pass a resolution adopting the contract however onerous or unfair it may be to the share holders. They not only do this, but they are quite prepared, as reports of cases have shown over and over again, to deal with a nominal vendor, so as to conceal from the shareholders who the real vendor of the property is. And, further, they are not above concealing the truth of the transaction from the shareholders by allowing the transfer to come through a dummy company. For instance," continued Sir George, "A has a property to sell, for which he has agreed to pay £1,000 in four months. He goes to B, who agrees to give him £5,000 for the property in shares, B goes to C, the promoter, who agrees to give £30,000 in shares or cash. He dare not allow his name to appear, and he therefore registers a syndicate company with seven of his clerks—"

"OR HIS SOLICITORS' CLERKS?"

"Yes; or his solicitors' clerks. He calls it the International Contract Finance and Exploration Syndicate, Limited, or some such grand title, and the property is transferred to this syndicate for £30,000. Then this pretentious syndicate enters into a contract with one of the promoter's clerks, as trustee for the new company, to sell the property to the new company for £150,000. This is the contract which the directors have to adopt. For the payment of a shilling at Somerset House they could at once learn that this syndicate had been formed a few days previously, and had no capital except the £1 each supposed to have been subscribed by the seven clerks. They could ask to see the contract between the syndicate company and the vendors, in which case they would see that a comparatively small sum (£30,000) had been agreed upon as payment. But being the dummies of the promoter they make no inquiry whatever adopt the contract by which the future shareholders are to be defrauded and by these fraudulent machinations the public is led to believe that the property has been honestly purchased and honestly sold for its true value, whereas in this instance the property that is sold by means of these devices for £150,000 had been every recently acqired for £1,000. The Companies Acts give every facility for effecting these frauds in the way I have indicated."

## OUTRAGE AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY, WASHINGTON.

### MISS PAUNCEFOTE HURT.

A CENTRAL News New York despatch says: An outrage was committed at the British Embassy a Washington last night Dec. 15, by a man whose name is at present unknown. He approached the building and flung four bricks one after another at the windows and doors of the Embassy. Miss Pauncefote (daughter of Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador) was not far from one of the windows through which one of the bricks crashed, and was struck by some fragments of broken glass. The man, who is supposed to be a lunatic, is under arrest. Reuter says that the *New York World's* correspondent at Washington states that the man gave the name of J. W. Pearson, and is supposed to be insane; he threw bricks through the glass door of the British Embassy last night. Miss Pauncefote was struck and slightly injured. Pearson was arrested, but refused to reply to the questions addressed to him.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

## FREAKS AT OLYMPIA.

WHO can doubt but that the world socially is levelling up—even "Freaks" are with the rising tide. Not so long ago the height of these strange and wonderful creatures' ambition was to be the nine days' wonder of a penny show at the country fair. They take a seat in the "Greatest Show on Earth," and a crowd of the inhabitants of the biggest metropolis under the sun look in upon them. At Olympia there was a private view of the uniques that Messrs. Barnum and Bailey have added to their show, to open on Boxing Day. Of new and old curiosities, there are upwards of forty. Sol Stone, the lightning calculator, plays with figures as coyly as a child does with a toy. He can add up an arithmetic sum of several lines at a glance; tell him the date of your birthday, and he will respond by naming the day of the week on which you first saw the light, and then tell you how many days, hours, minutes, and seconds you have walked this mortal earth. "Peter the Little" (or, as he might be styled, "Tom Thumb the Lesser") may be safely accepted as the smallest midget in the world. Little Peter is eighteen years old, and weighs only 6 3-4 lb. He smokes cigarettes with the airs of a dude, will gossip with you in French, or try to make himself understood in English. The Misses Radica and Doodica, the Orissa (or new Starnese) Twins, are interesting and sensible little Oriental folks, and both are quite prepared to give you their dual opinion of the world. Peter Sampson breaks cobble rocks as readily as if they were panes of thin window glass, and he can bend a piece of iron tubing as easily as most people do a stick of toffee. Perry Albright, the human skeleton, stands over five feet, and is so thin that the wind blows right through him; and his arms and legs are no bigger round than ordinary broomstick, and yet if asked he tells you that he has the appetite of a constant dinner-out. Morrell, the Yankee whittler, sculptures in wood, and is prepared with a penknife to cut you out in pine, and that rapidly too, any one of the animals that entered the ark. The black giant, Karroo, is about as huge as they make them. He stands 8ft. 3 3-4 in. high, and weighs 350lb. Billy Wells is another prodigy. They crack kerbstones on his head as readily as if they were walnuts. In the way of a conjurer, Miss K. Shimakuri is as clever as they send them; from a wisp of paper shavings this little lady Jap produces trifles enough to decorate a giant Christmas tree, including a biggish Japanese umbrella. Marion Eils stands before a long blackboard, takes some balls of softish soap, and models and builds up a speaking likness with lightning rapidity. Professor F. D. King manipulates a sheet of paper into twelve hundred shapes; then the cat orchestra is one of the quaintest things alive, and you are puzzled as to where "Dady," the trick fox-terrier, could have picked up his wide range of wideawake cleverness. These are but a few of the new wonders at Olympia. The show before was known as the "Greatest Show on Earth"; it certainly looks now as if it ought to be defined as the "Greater Greatest Show." Certainly James A. Bailey has this time outbid his old partner P. T. Barnum in the number of his attractions.

## A VISIT TO COLONEL PICQUART IN GAOL.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* has interviewed Colonel Picquart in prison. He is not allowed to see his friends oftener than twice a week. Of course, he can now receive his lawyer every day. The room into which the correspondent was shown was a fairly large one, with one window near the door by which he entered: "Looking towards the windowless end, I at first could see nothing, or next to nothing, owing partly to the accidental darkness of the day, and partly to the semi-obscurity of the room. As soon as my eyes got accustomed to the murkiness of the place, however, I discerned a fine iron-wire grating firmly fixed upon large triangular blocks of wood. "I must talk to him behind a grating," was the thought that flashed upon me lightning-like) and at the same time my eyes met those of Captain Langlade, the director of both prisons, who, standing near me, received me with perfect courtesy. Still the notion of having to speak before a witness, however affable, at once took rank among the depressing influences of the place. I was endeavouring to shake them off, when, piercing the gloom before me, and catching the sound of a cheery voice in the dim distance, I realised, to my horror, that behind the iron grating there was a space large enough to allow a man to walk up and down, and beyond that a second iron-wire grating, and only behind this barrier the prisoner who has not yet been convicted nor even tried. For all I could see it might have been a disembodied voice that was addressing me. I noticed that he was dressed as a civilian, but if I were asked to state whether he seemed fatigued or pale, or thinner than before he was immured there last summer. I could no more reply than the physician who treated one of the wives of the late Shah of Persia from behind a wooden partition. The voice was certainly sonorous and strong, without the faintest trace of the recent cold. And it had to be strong, else we could not have carried on the conversation." The prisoner said: "I am in all respects well, physically, mentally, morally. And how could I be otherwise? True, I am deprived of physical liberty, and that is a great privation, but, on the other hand, I enjoy a degree of intense calm, which is certainly unknown to you free men outside the walls of this place. Do you know, I often look upon myself as if residing in a sort of lay Chartreuse, a peaceful monastery away from the tumult of the world, where I have ample time and materials for reflection and study. At present I am deeply interested in a work which I am sure you have read. It is entitled "L'Enferme," by Gustave Geffroy. It gives a most thrilling narrative of the seemingly uneventful years which Blanqui, the revolutionist, passed in various prisons. One thing is certain, namely, that prison life nowadays has undergone great changes for the better as compared with that which was led by Blanqui. You remember the description of Mont Saint-Michel, with its cell of ten square yards, and its terrible oubliettes, into which Martin Noel was dragged, the place where Staube committed suicide, and Bordon went mad. And to think of the mental and moral force of Blanqui, who, despite weary years of life like this, was yet able to concentrate his mind upon studies such as history, geography and astronomy. He was, in truth, a wonderful man." The conversation having run on for some time in this literary groove, the correspondent tried to shift it to other topics, but elicited no reply, and he had soon to give place to other friends waiting to see the prisoner.

## MADAME HENRY IN DEFENCE OF HER HUSBAND.

### THE OFFICER AND HIS MEPHISTOPHELES.

THE *Siecle* publishes a letter from Madame Henry (says a Reuter's telegram) in which she declares that Colonel Henry lived in the most modest fashion, and challenges his detractors to substantiate the charges which they have made against her late husband.

M. Bertulus, on learning how Esterhazy was able to squeeze Henry, came to the conclusion that the latter was the traitor. He examined him repeatedly and confronted him with Esterhazy and Picquart. The evidence of Bertulus must have been listened to with deep interest by the Criminal Chamber. M. Bertulus thinks (says a *Daily News* telegram) Henry must have lived at the rate of £1,400 a year, though he had only £320 a year. His wife denies this, and shows that they only paid a rent of £32 a year. M. Bertulus admits this, but says that Henry spent a great deal in restaurants. He ate and drank luxuriously. Both views may be thus reconciled: "Henry found his Mephistopheles a shabby paymaster, and a terrible task-master, and once he was guilty of treason the tempter held him tight. He probably began by paying him handsomely, but ceased to pay when the wretched tool was completely in his power. Colonel Schwartzkoppen paid altogether £4,000 for documents supposed to have been furnished by Henry, but it does not follow that Henry pocketed the share promised him."

The secret *dossier* has been communicated to the Court of Cassation. The revision of the Dreyfus case, however, is not likely to be opened before the end of January.

## THE RUSSIAN NAVY.

### JAPANESE VESSELS ACQUIRED.

A PARIS correspondent says:—At the Marine Ministry they expect Russia soon to have her navy on a stronger footing. She is believed there to have got hold in the following way of a number of war vessels—I have not heard how many—that were being built by Japan. The Japanese Government, in giving the order, expected to pay out of the Chinese war indemnity. It therefore accepted the clause of forfeiture if complete payment was not made on a given date. Russia knowing this did a sharp thing. She exerted her influence at Peking to cause suddenly delay in the payment. This done, she came forward to make a bid for the vessels which she has secured. At the Marine Ministry it is hoped and believed that this will place Japan at a disadvantage in regard to the great ally of France. It must lessen also the relative superiority of Great Britain. I cannot think they are misinformed at the Marine Department.

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## CYCLING AT HOME.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

TIME trials on the road not being tabooed by the National Cyclists Union, A. A. Chase and W. A. Hands decided their wager of £100 to £75 by a couple of time trials instead of a race, as the latter would have got the men into licensing troubes. The match was for a hundred miles, Chase conceding 7 mins. 30 secs. start, but as the men did not start 7mins. 30secs. apart, they concluded that it was not a race, as the result depended on time, not position, Chase therefore gave an actual start of 9 mins. 30 secs., and with this added margin to the handicap, sighted Hands at twentyfive miles, and after a little riding behind him to gauge his powers, found that he had a very easy task to stay where he was. He let his mango on more than once, and each time caught him again easily, and at 75 miles he went in front when the other man had a turn at stopping awhile, and then really hurrying, went clear away, finishing in 5hrs. 50 m. alone, Hands throwing up the sponge. A road event in the middle of December is a new development in this country, and it is no small achievement to do so fast a time in December weather and on stony roads. Hands is dissatisfied with his beating, and wants a return match, at the same price.

A huge success was engineered by Mr. J. Mason in the matter of the concert for the benefit of S. T. Brown. Brown was a popular figure among London cycling club men. He was an ardent worker in athletics as well as cycling, and was most prominently known as an official handicapper whose allotments of starts were seldom found to give dissatisfaction. Unfortunately, Brown had business troubles, which preyed on his mind, and his reason gave way, and his life was wrecked, his wife and child being left destitute. A benefit fund has been largely contributed to, and now this benefit concert stands as a tribute to what organized energy can do. Over a couple of thousand turned up, and as the performers gave gratis services, and the printing expenses were shared by several of the cycling papers, there will be a substantial profit for beneficiaries.

By Act of Parliament a cycle is a carriage on any highway of this country. If a road is congested, as are traffic-laden City streets, a bicycle has as much right to be one of the congesting units as a cab, or bus, or lorry, or any cart carriage, horse, mule, or other beast of burden, or foot passenger. The law is absolute, and without qualification. Yet some judges wish there was another law barring bicycles from the City, and because there is not, act as though there were. Judge French, whose hostility to cyclists is now notorious, had before him a case in which a bicycle was smashed in the City by collision with a cab, and the cyclist claimed damages. The judge said the claim was preposterous, and gave judgment for the cabman, with costs against the cyclist. "Nothing can be more stupid," was his remark, "than for cyclists to try and get through our congested City traffic." But it is at least lawful for a cyclist to be there, and he is entitled to protection from the carelessness of others. Assuming he was in the wrong and caused the accident, it is still a general grievance that a judge should declare all city traffic riding to be stupid. The congestion is not the cyclist's fault.

But Judge French has to keep up his record. He once told a cyclist he had no right to leave his machine by a kerbstone to go shopping, even for a moment, and dismissed his claim for a smashed up cycle so left. Last week again, he directed a jury who were with him hearing a running down case, that to ride bicycles required the strongest nerves, and most probably more nerve than a lady who had only practised for a year possessed, but the jury gave the lady credit for knowing something after her two years' experience and awarded her damages. Judge French is never safe on a cycling case unless he has a jury (of cyclists, for choice) acting with him.

When the law is strained against riders, there is no wonder that they grumble. The letter of the law prohibits wheeling, as well as riding a machine on the path. A clergyman was breaking this law lately without inconveniencing anybody, or doing any damage. On to him pounced a plain clothes constable who dangled a pair of hand cuffs in front of the walking wheelman to prove his authority, and the culprit was fined for trundling his bicycle on an otherwise empty path. A sillier case still happened in Hyde Park. There bicycles are barred after mid-day. A rider who thought the rule meant they must not be ridden after mid-day did not quit the park on the stroke of noon, but sat awhile resting on the park seat. He was ordered out, and summoned for having a cycle in the Park at 12-10. He did not ride it, simply sat near it, but it was against thd law to be in the Park at all with a cycle at that hour, and he had to go before a magistrate. Such finesse in administering cycling laws contrasts very strangely with the police neglect of the acknowledged evil of the presence of rough and lawless bad character of both sexes in the Park after nightfall.

A man who was experimenting with acetylene was killed last week by an explosion of the gas, or rather of a mixture of the gas with air. His death was due to experimenting with the gas without proper apparatus or due regard to its known properties. In a properly made cycle lamp there need be no fear of acetylene exploding. It has either to be diluted with air, or under pressure, and if both these contingencies are provided against, it is perfectly safe in working. The brilliance of its light has made it become a rapid favourite in this country. Its dazzling nature has been remedied by the use of suitable reflectors and the reduction of the gas jet to moderate dimensions, and the truly appalling smell of the gas is never apparent when a lamp is in good working order. These early defects are being completely overcome, and the gas lamps are gaining in popularity daily.

The development of the theory that a 9-inch crank and a 90 gear is a more convenient and comfortable combination than a 6½ crank and a 65 gear is likely to increase now that a new crank has been devised which gives a leverage of 9 inches on its down stroke, and folds automatically to about four inches on the return stroke. One thus gets the power of the nine inch lever, but the foot can take a short return instead of keeping to the nine inch circle on its unprofitable section of revolution. Variable cranks are not new in conception, but the latest rendering of the idea shows an advance from all previous devices, as it is very little heavier than a pair of ordinary cranks, and the added friction is infinitesimal.

Experts differ on the behaviour of a free-pedal bicycle on greasy roads. Some say that the facility of immediate correction of a machine enables a rider to steady it, but others declare that back-pedalling is in itself an act of unsteadiness tending to cause sideslip. My own experience inclines me to the latter view, and a free pedal prevents the momentary and often unconscious back-pedalling in tight places which contributes to disaster. In traffic, of course, with a free pedal one has to keep a finger ready for the brake, but a good brake of modern strength will pull a machine to a standstill quicker than the strongest back-pedaller can do it.

There seems to be no chance of a meeting between Paul Bourillon and Paul Albert. Bourillon, the French sprinter, is head and shoulders above any other professional rider. He has won so many scratch races during the past two seasons that his title as champion is undisputed by his brother professionals, and, according to the outspoken opinion of F. W. Chinn, of Birmingham, he can give any other professional rider two lengths in the straight and beat him. Albert has likewise proved himself superior to any other amateur this season. Not only so, but he has beaten the leading professionals, including W. Arend, who is generally looked upon as being second only to Bourillon. Albert has special permission from the German Union to meet the professionals, but so far attempts to bring the two together have failed. It is said now that Albert, who is a student at the Technical University of Hamburg, has retired from the path.

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG
With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73, Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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For Itching.
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Face Spots.
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Face Spots.

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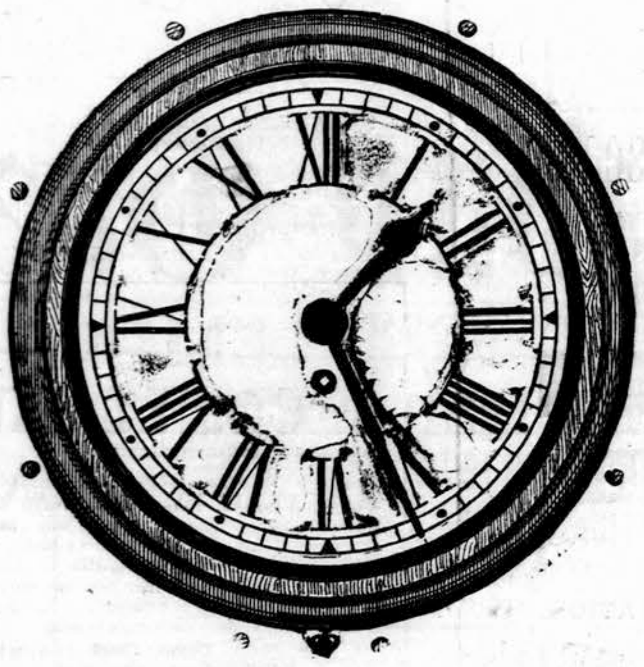

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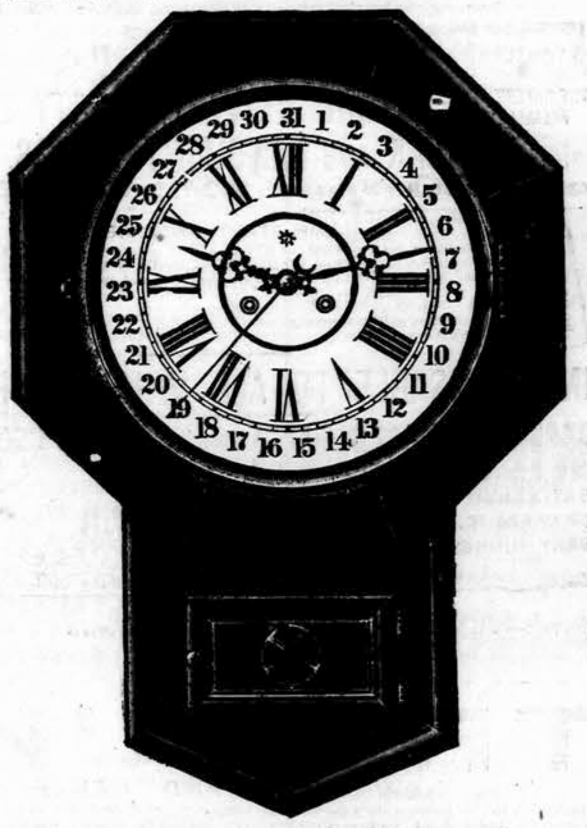

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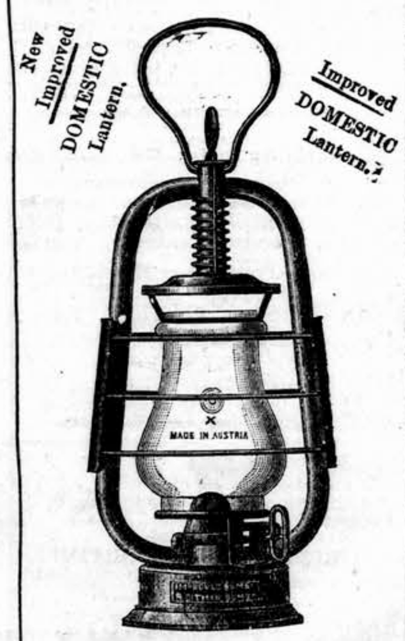
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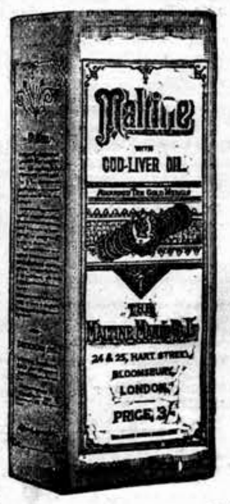
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